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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)  
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WEATHER FORECAST  
FINE.  
Barometer 29.69

June 28, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 84  
Humidity " 94 " 79

June 28, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 82 2 p.m. 86  
Humidity " 2 " 76

7693 日十初月五

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1917.

四拜禮 號八廿月六英海曆 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.  
\$5 PER ANNUM.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### A LIVERPOOL BYE-ELECTION.

Lord Derby's Son a Candidate.

London, June 27.

The bye-election in the Abercromby Division of Liverpool is due to Colonel Chalon's elevation to the Peerage. The new Federation of Discharged Sailors and Soldiers, which Mr. Hogge, M.P., and Mr. Pringle, M.P., have organised, has seized the opportunity to run the ex-soldier, Mr. Frank Hughes. Managing Director of the *Merchant Service Review*, who fought at Mons. The candidate in opposition is Lord Derby's son, Lord Stanley. Mr. Hughes' nomination is chiefly as a protest against the re-enlistment of discharged men. Mr. Hughes has been voicing other popular discontents, notably food profiteering, the decreased supply of the workmen's beer, and the prohibition of racing, but the candidate is in no wise a profest. He claims to have the solid Jewish vote. The Liberals, Unionists and Nationalists, however, are supporting Lord Stanley, who has been twice wounded in the war. They protest that the signatures of Mr. Hughes' nomination included eleven naturalised aliens.

The Premier's Good Wishes.

London, June 27.

Mr. Lloyd George has wired to Lord Stanley wishing him success in his candidature at Abercromby. He says:—"As a soldier who has fought in some of the fiercest battles in France, you are well fitted too see justice done to our gallant soldiers."

### MARTIAL LAW IN SPAIN.

Foreign Correspondents Implicated in Revolution.

London, June 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Madrid says that Signor Dako, in a statement justifying martial law, declares that certain foreign correspondents are implicated in the revolutionary movement. He states that the censorship of the newspapers is essential because their distorted views on the international situation are incompatible with neutrality, which Spain refuses to abandon.

### THE COTTON MARKET.

A New Record in America.

London, June 27.

According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, there is renewed foreign and domestic trade. Baring has advanced in cotton from eighty to ninety five points and for July the price reached 26 9/16. This is a new high record, but the market reacted on restrictions; closing, however, at fifty to seventy-two points higher.

Alexandria Exchange Closed.

London, June 27.

An Alexandria message states that the Cotton Exchange has closed until June 30.

### RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

Military and Naval Activity.

London, June 27.

A wireless Russian official message states:—"South of Brzezany the enemy forced his way through our trenches. A counter-attack compelled the enemy to retire. There is intense enemy artillery firing in the regions of Potutory, Ribnik and Kotov. We repulsed an attack by the Kurds, south-east of Erzincan, and occupied trenches. On the Abshirvan River, the cruiser Breslau bombarded on June 26 a radio station and a lighthouse on the Fidoni Island. Our warships pursued the Breslau to the Bosphorus."

### AFFAIRS IN GREECE.

Some French Demands.

London, June 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the French demanded M. Zaimis' dismissal and also that of the Chief of Police, as well as the punishment of organisers of the demonstration.

A German Fairy Tale.

London, June 27.

A telegram from Athens states that the reversionist demonstrators on June 24 have cheered Germany. General von Mackensen tried to spread a report that Salonica had fallen, but Allied troops arrived within four hours and Franco-Bulgarian with artillery are encircling the city.

M. Jonnart considers the situation at Peloponnese disquieting. The blockade at Peloponnese is possibly preventing the export of currants.

### DEVELOPMENTS IN SWITZERLAND.

An Apology to the German Minister.

London, June 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Berne states that the Commission of Foreign Affairs, which has been appointed, consists of President Schulthess, Vice President Calonder and Councillor Ador. An apology has been tendered to the German Minister for the recent stone-throwing at the German Consulate in Geneva.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### THE FIGHTING IN THE WEST.

Rheims Again Violently Bombarded.

London, June 27.

A French communique states:—"There is a fairly lively artillery duel in the region of Laffaux Mill and a violent bombardment at Rheims."

An Important British Success.

London, June 27.

The *Times*' correspondent at the British Headquarters, referring to the British progress south-west of Lens, says that what the official communique called "a successful minor operation in this region" had a success and significance beyond its actual dimensions as an advance. It gave us the slopes of Hill 65, the dominating height of this section, which was about five hundred yards in front of the British line.

English troops from the South and Midlands took the Hill with little difficulty, although the 58th Prussian Division, holding it, were told that they would be given a rest if they held it. The enemy never came near to recapturing the position. On the contrary, he evacuated the whole of the complicated mass of trench lines immediately before and around the Hill and retreated into the fringes of Lens itself.

Pressing the Retiring Enemy.

London, June 27.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—"Strong battle patrols are maintaining aggressive contact with the enemy to the south and west of Lens, where we continue to gain ground."

The right flank of our present advance appears to rest upon the Arras-Lens Railway, and the present push extends beyond Reservoir Hill, otherwise Hill 65.

The enemy's resistance can scarcely be called rearguard fighting, since we are apparently pressing the whole of his retiring line. He cannot employ artillery much, because he would probably punish his own infantry equally with ours.

The German line now fronts on Arras, in which many fires and explosions have been occurring during the past few days."

Nipped in the Bud.

London, June 27.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"Our artillery this morning prevented the development of a counter-attack to the north-west of Fontaine les Croisilles."

We successfully raided to the west of Oppy, while our fire stopped a raid to the south-west of La Bassée."

Enemy Stronghold Captured.

London, June 27.

A French communique states:—"The artillery struggle continues most violently in the region of Hartebise."

Among the organisations which we captured on the 25th instant is "The Dragon's Leave," which is over a hundred metres wide and three hundred metres deep, with many exits and shafts in which machine-guns were placed. It constituted an important stronghold and was the point of departure for enemy counter-attacks. It contained considerable war material, including nine machine-guns, over three hundred sets of equipment, many rifles, ammunition, searchlights and a dressing station. So far, the prisoners number 340, including nine officers."

Fear of the British.

London, June 27.

A telegram from Amsterdam states that the population of Menin, north-east of Messines, has evacuated.

The German General staff has left Courtrai for Ghent.

The Germans now speak of the British, not with dislike, but with fear.

The whole of Flanders is now like a fortress."

### GERMAN SHIPPING AT ROTTERDAM.

A Steady Increase Reported.

London, June 27.

A telegram from Rotterdam says that twenty-two German ships from Hamburg and the Baltic entered the new waterway last week. German shipping at Rotterdam is steadily increasing.

### OUR NAVY.

The King's Congratulations.

London, June 27.

The Press Bureau announces that His Majesty the King, on his return from a visit to the Grand Fleet, sent a message to Admiral Sir David Beatty congratulating him on the Fleet's high standard of preparedness, and saying that the Navy stood higher in the estimation of friend and foe.

Admiral Beatty replied assuring His Majesty of unswerving loyalty and devotion.

### DUTCH POTATOES.

Only a Small Quantity Pillaged.

London, June 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Rotterdam states that the total amount of potatoes pillaged on the 24th instant did not exceed one hundredweight. They did not form part of the consignment to Britain. The populace, however, continues to crowd the wharves, watching the lighters bringing the potatoes from the country to the ships. There were some fresh disturbances yesterday.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### OUR BRAVE SOLDIERS.

Gallant Deeds Rewarded.

London, June 27.

The Gazette announces the award of eight Victoria Crosses to the recipients including Lieutenant E. G. O'Connell, of the 1st Contingent, for conspicuous gallantry in leading an attack which reached its objective. With five men, he collected others and repeatedly charged, taking eighty prisoners. He secured the object before he was killed.

Another recipient is Lance Corporal J. Welch, of the Berkshire, who, after killing one man in a severe hand-to-hand struggle, chased and captured four of the enemy with only an empty revolver. He kept the machine-guns firing for five hours by daring and initiative.

Sergeant Major E. Brooks, of the Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry, also received the Victoria Cross. Single-handed, he captured a machine gun which was holding up an attack, killing two of the gun's crew. He then turned the machine gun on the enemy, ensuring the success of the attack.

Another recipient is Private Tom Fresser, of the Yorkshires, who, despite the fact that he was twice wounded and exhausted, conveyed a most important message to the front line trench, which proved most valuable at a critical time.

### GERMANY'S LATEST SCHEME.

Peace by Methods of Ruse.

London, June 27.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, General Petain, in the course of a striking article in the *Bulletin des Armes*, says that Germany, having failed to obtain peace by force, is at present scheming to secure it by ruse, including the formula of "No conquests," which German Socialists are spreading abroad, although the same Socialists at home refused to condemn the Government's plan to dominate Europe. Germany still maintained these preposterous aims without having the honesty to admit them.

### THE FALL OF THE MARK.

Germany Export Stopped.

London, June 27.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* states that there has been considerable export of gold recently from Germany, the object being to arrest the fall of the mark.

It is significant that the *Berliner Tageblatt* is now endorsing the Socialist plea for the immediate introduction of a Parliamentary Government.

### THE LATEST FROM RUSSIA.

Loyal Offer by the Cossacks.

London, June 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Cossacks Congress has passed a resolution of confidence in the Government, and promised its strong support towards ending anarchy and stifling the efforts of the counter-revolution.

Courts Martial Abolished.

London, June 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that a Lieutenant named Debedeff has been appointed Temporary Minister of Marine. The Government has abolished courts martial, substituting permanent Military Courts for urgent grave cases. M. Kerenki is touring N. Man and the Caucasian front.

### FOOD RIOTS IN HOLLAND.

Police Charge the Mob.

London, June 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Rotterdam says there were noisy scenes in the neighbourhood of the lighters laden with export potatoes.

Mounted and foot police charged the mob, who were demanding the distribution of the tubers.

### TORPEDOED DUTCH SHIPS.

Germany Makes Amends.

London, June 27.

Reuter's correspondent at The Hague says it is officially announced that Germany has agreed to cede a number of German ships now in the Dutch East Indies of a value equivalent to the seven vessels torpedoed on February 23. Germany also compensates the crews of the lost ships.

### RENEWED AUSTRIAN THRUST.

London, June 27.

An Austrian communique says:—"We completely recaptured, after tenacious fighting, the positions south of the Sagana Valley, which were still in the enemy hands. All counter-attacks are collapsing. We took 1,800 prisoners."

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page, they will be found on an Extra.]

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### THE TURK.

British Forces Expected.

London, June 27.

A British force of a patrol of 100 men is expected to reach the Turkish coast at Newmarket for India. Ship Watch, Corral, Reppes, and Francis Arnold. They will be joined aboard by Tagman, Masboot, Shilborne, Foolish Fancy, Royal Bank, and Pre-tensions.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 27.

Silver stands at 39 5/8. More is offering. The market is steady.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

### THE LATE MR. HEWITT.

[Re the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir—I am asked to state that the brothers and sisters in England and New Zealand, of the late Mr. Alfred Herbert Hewitt, desire to thank most sincerely all those who, by attendance and exquisite floral tributes at the Cemetery, and by most kind letters, have shown a appreciation of their beloved and much lamented brother, and sympathy with his relatives in their loss.

Yours etc.,

W. S. BAILEY.

Hongkong, June 27, 1917.

### FRANCHISE BILL.

Votes for Soldiers and Women at 30.

The Government's Bill to reform the Parliamentary and Local Government franchise on the lines recommended by the Speaker's Conference, was introduced into the House of Commons last month by Mr. Walter Long. Its main provisions are:—

Men to qualify for votes by six months' residence, or occupation of business premises of annual value of £10.

Votes for women of 30 and upwards.

Votes for soldiers and sailors, with provision for absent voters.

Proportional representation "in a limited form" and University representation extended to the new Universities.

All elections on the same day.

Mr. Long said that a Boundary Commission had been set up and had already met, with the Speaker as chairman. The members for England would be Sir Samuel Proby, the head of the Local Government Board. Sir Thomas Elliott, who had also served on the Local Government Board, Colonel Closs, Director General of Ordnance Survey, and Mr. W. T. Jerred (who will also act as secretary).

There would also be two members for Scotland. Mr. Long added that the Bill wholly repealed 31 existing statutes and part of 32 others, the whole franchise law being brought into a measure containing a little more than 30 clauses.

Lord Oland Hamilton opposed the Bill, partly on the grounds that it would arouse party feeling in the House to such an extent as would seriously endanger the successful prosecution of the war.

The Bill was read a first time.

### DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—0.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—0.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinematograph—0.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—0.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—0.15 p.m.

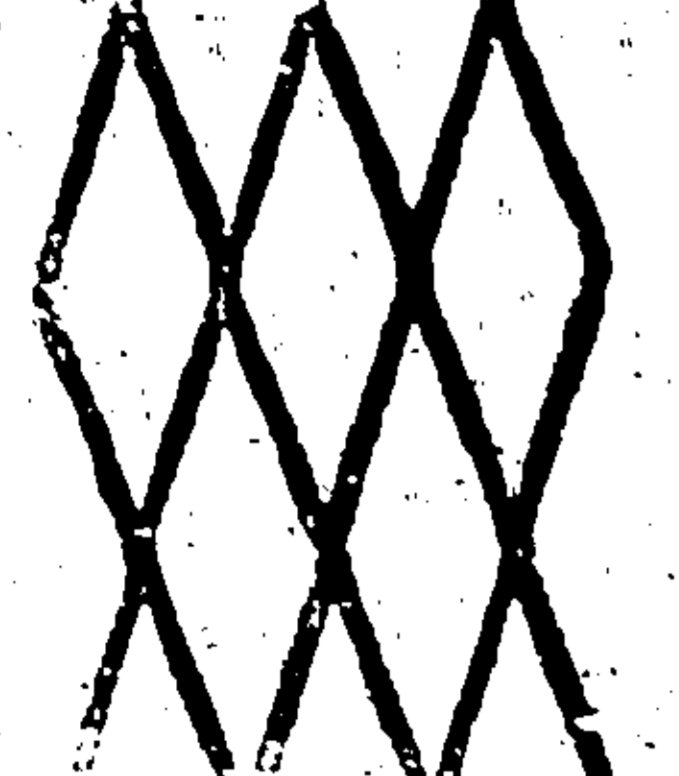
New Hongkong Cinematograph—0.15 p.m.

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STOCK LIST, PAMPHLETS, AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

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New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment—

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## THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

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8 STRAND 1 1/2 to 1 5/8" CIRCUMFERENCE	CABLE LAID 3 to 1 1/2" CIRCUMFERENCE	4 STRAND 3 to 1 1/2" CIRCUMFERENCE
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On Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.  
**SHEWAN TOMES & CO.** General Managers.

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AND  
**THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.**The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.** Agents.

## Yorkshire

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ESTABLISHED 1884.

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1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL. Distinguished for Comfort, Health, and Cuisine under European Supervision. Telephone in Every Room; prompt service; most maintained by six lines to Central Station, and Excellent Cuisine, Roof Garden and Social Rooms. European Manager.  
**P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.**

## GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the city of all the principal Banks. Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cuisine.

A first-class Orchestra renders selections from 3.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping people.

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Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT".

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TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

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## STATION HOTEL, KOWLOON.

First class and most up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Two minutes from the Ferry. Moderate tariff and most excellent cuisine under entirely European management. Monthly and family rates can be arranged on most reasonable terms.  
Apply—**THE MANAGER, Kowloon.**  
Telegraphic Address: "TERMOTEL." Code Used; A.R.C. 5th Edn.

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EVERY Comfort. Large and airy Rooms, suitable for Marriage and Couples or single Ladies or Gentlemen. Excellent Cuisine under the Personal Supervision of the Proprietress.

Tel. No. K 296. **MRS. E. O. MURPHY, Proprietress.**

## NEW MACAO HOTEL, (PRAYA) GRANDE MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and Management. The Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Bath, Electric Light and Fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to  
**THE MANAGER.**  
Telegraphic Address "Phenix".

## Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION. EXCELLENT CUISINE.

**ARTHUR E. ODELL.**

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England, and Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.E.)

## NORTH POINT HOTEL.

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TRAMS PASS THE DOOR EVERY FEW MINUTES.

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Tea Gardens have been specially laid out entirely separate from the Hotel, where ladies may come and bring children to enjoy a splendid cup of Linton's tea with Cakes, Ice Creams, Lemon Squash and Iced Aerated Waters, Etc.

ANY MEALS MAY BE HAD AT ALL TIMES "A LA CARTE."

This Hotel is now conducted under entirely New Regime and Management and everything hitherto objectionable has been strictly eliminated. All Wines, Beers, Liquors &amp;c. are guaranteed first-class quality only and true to name on label.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.

**WILLIAM H. ELLERMAN, Manager.**

## FRENCH LESSONS.

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ALL MODELS

"COUNT THE INDIANS ON THE ROAD."

2 1/2 H.P. Lightweight opposed cylinders Price \$500.00

5 " Little Twin " " " " \$650.00

7-9 " Big Twin Powerplus " " " \$750.00

7-9 " Big Twin Powerplus (Electric Model) \$850.00

Largest and most complete stock of Motor Cycles in Hongkong

**ALEX. ROSS & CO.**

4, Des Voeux Road Central.

## GENERAL NEWS.

**Danish Theatre Restrictions.**  
In consequence of the increasing scarcity of coal and oil in Denmark, theatres will be open only three days a week, and street lighting will be abolished, while the use of oil for lighting will be prohibited.**Duchy of Cornwall.**

The receipts of the Duchy of Cornwall in 1916, amounted to \$208,658 and payments to \$166,789, including \$80,500 paid to the Prince of Wales. The Duchy of Lancaster receipts were \$116,163; the balance \$12,088. Payments for his Majesty's use totalled \$80,000.

**Costly Jokes.**

At Crofton, James Potter, marine store dealer, of Thornton Heath, the owner of a horse and trap, was fined 20s. for withholding information from the competent military authority. In filling up a form required under the Census of Animals Order, he stated that the consumption of oats by his horse was "What he can get," and to the question as to the number of weeks during which the animal was put out to grass, he replied: "When he gets there."

**Title for Shanghai Jemadar.**

Information has reached the British Consulate General that in the Indian Government Honours Gazette, which was published on June 4, the title of "Sirdar Sahib" was conferred on Jemadar Badha Singh, of the Shanghai Municipal Police. We heartily congratulate the Jemadar on the honour conferred upon him, which we regard as a recognition of the good service rendered by him and by the Sikh Police, of whom he is the senior officer.

**Women as Auctioneers.**

The annual meeting of the Auctioneers and Estate Agents' Institute was held last month. The number of members last year was 3,193, and 24 were reported to have died while on active service. It was stated in the report that the subject of allowing women to enter for the Institute examinations had been under the consideration of the Council, who, without pronouncing against the principle, decided that the time was not ripe for coming to a decision.

**"Gum-Chewing."**

Shall we all become "gum-chewers" now America has entered the war? The editor of the Spectator thinks we shall. He writes—"Stoking raises the blood-pressure, and gives a sense of well-being. Hence gum-chewing. The desire to suck something when engaged in deep thought, or taking action that calls for great concentration of mind, must have been noticed by many people. In battle Marshall Baxa always sucked a lead bullet. Hence also tobacco chewing and baby-suckers. Sir Thomas Browne would probably have said that we commemorated our activities by the act of suction. What 'My Father' in 'Tristram Shandy' would have had to say on the subject we tremble to think. In any case, gum-chewing has come to stay. Our troops are taking to it already, and our alliance with America will make it virtually compulsory."

**Tientsin's Big Fire.**

The great fire which started in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co.'s "B" Godown, Tientsin, on a recent Friday night was got under control between 2 and 3 a.m. on Saturday morning, says the P. and T. Times. The fire raged among the most destructive Tientsin has ever experienced. Besides the gutting of the godown in which it originated, the fire greatly damaged the machinery godown and practically destroyed the block known as Victoria Building. The Robinson Piano Company, the Chinese Post Office, and Balsara Bros. premises were also greatly burnt, but time permitted of the safe removal of a considerable quantity of the goods and documents in these places. Happily the Chartered Bank, the International Bank, and Sims &amp; Co.'s premises, the safety of which was seriously threatened at one time, were unharmed.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety ofainty dishes at the ALEX. ROSS &amp; CO. CAFE is sure to tempt you.

## GENERAL NEWS.

News from the Front.  
News has been received in Kobe by Messrs. Bethell Bros. of the wounding at the front of a former member of their staff—Lieut. Sidney Paxton Smith, who is believed to be a prisoner.

Award for a "Kobe Boy."  
The Times, in a list of awards of the Military Cross, gives the name of George Courtney Dell Clarke, of the Royal Flying Corps, a "Kobe Boy" and the son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Dell Clarke of Kobe.

Shanghai Germans.  
The remnant of German Consular officials, who have been lingering in Shanghai for some weeks past under the pretence that they could not get away, are, we understand, leaving early next month by the Dutch str. Princess Juliana for America; thence to Germany. But Mr. Knipping, Mr. Tippelskirch and Mr. Gajens remain. One has a mild curiosity to know why, observes the N-C Daily News.

Patriotic Chicago "Cannera."  
All the heads of the great meat trust at Chicago have placed their entire businesses at the disposal of the Government, and suggest and desire the passage of legislation giving the council of national defence power to supervise the distribution of foodstuffs of all kinds and to fix maximum and minimum prices for them. The estimated sacrifice of profits is as much as twenty millions a year, and the U. S. Government has gladly accepted so public spirited and patriotic an offer.

Harbin British Merchants.  
The British merchants at Harbin have formed a British Chamber of Commerce. The Acting Consul, Mr. H. T. Harding, is hon. President; Mr. H. A. Macintyre, Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Chairman; Mr. A. E. Smith, agent of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., Hon. Secretary; Mr. G. E. Cormack, director Messrs. Klemantaski, Bates and Co., Ltd., Hon. Treasurer; and Mr. P. J. McCabe, Agent of the British American Tobacco Co., Ltd., is also serving on the Committee.

Enemy Dividend Money.  
At H. M. Supreme Court Shanghai, last week Sir Haviland de Seemore, judge, granted an order instructing the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank to pay to H. M. Consul General the sum of Tls. 761.62 out of the Enemy Dividends Account. Mr. A. G. Moscop, acting Crown Advocate, on behalf of H. M. Minister, supported the application and read affidavits which showed that the money was from dividends on Bata Asum, Kota Bahru and Anglo-Dutch shares, belonging to Carl Klarsars, who was interned in the Isle of Man, and who was to have the money for his personal needs.

Japan Popularizing Life Insurance.  
The post office authorities have a proposal under contemplation for the purpose of popularizing life insurance among the poorer classes by means of cinematograph films, says Japan Chronicle. It is stated that when a hygienic play was given at Tokushima recently, two acts of what may be regarded as an insurance play were included. The object was to impress upon the audience the necessity of life insurance by exhibiting on the screen the family of a workman whose life was insured, and that of one whose life was not insured. The effect of the insurance play was instantaneous, and the postoffice at Tokushima have been overwhelmed with applications for insurance. This circumstance was duly reported to the Department of Communications by the local postmaster, and the post office is said to have decided to prepare a special film to popularize State insurance among the people by exhibiting it throughout the country.

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Just give us an opportunity to explain them—to prove to you that we make it easy indeed for you to have a Victrola in your home. Spend a pleasant half hour with us, listening to your favorite music, and if the Victrola pleases you as we believe it will, just say a word to us and we shall send the very instrument of your choice right to your home.

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THE ONLY  
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DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

N. LAZARUS,

NOTE THE ADDRESS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN  
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Canadians in the Navy.  
Since the beginning of the war over 8,000 Canadians have joined the British Navy.

Mr. Earl B. Rose.  
Mr. Earl B. Rose, Clerk and Commissioner of the U. S. Court for China at Shanghai, has resigned his office, and is joining the law firm of Messrs. Jernigan and Fossenden.

The Korean Ex-King.  
The ex-King of Korea, arrived at Moji on the 9th instant on board a Japanese warship. He was welcomed by the gunboats, which fired 21 salutes. The people in Moji specially decorated their houses as a mark of honour to the deposed King of the Hermit Kingdom. He was met by the local authorities of Moji and a body of troops was detached to act as his guard of honour during his stay there.

Provinces and Peking.  
Many provinces have declared independence, but they are receiving from the Central Government their monthly military expenditure as before. Honan is an "independent" province, and its deputies have just received its military expenses for the last month. When the applications were made to the Ministry of War for funds, an order was issued for their immediate remittance. Reports state that other "independent" provinces maintain the similar anomalous relationship with Peking. Some Chinese papers describe this as a "puzzle." A military officer of high rank explains this anomaly by stating that the military expenses for the "independent" provinces were arrears and not for the last month. In his opinion, the Central Government is justified in dealing with the provinces in this irregular manner. This explanation still heightens the mystery of the relationship between the "independent" provinces and the Central Government.

## CRUEL GERMAN SLAVERS.

Mr. Whitlock on Infamy of Belgian Deportations.

"One of the foulest deeds that history records" is how Mr. Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, in a dispatch to his Government written on January 1, describes the deportations of Belgian civilians by the Germans. "On the roll of the Belgian relief organization, he says, were some 700,000 unemployed, the sole providing them with the means of livelihood, and at the same time preventing their working for the Germans. When Hindenburg was appointed to the supreme command he decided to make these men work, and the prophecy of a German official, that Belgium would now be subjected to a more terrible regime and would learn what was war, has been vindicated.

"One interesting result of the deportations remains to be noted," he writes, "a result that once more places in relief the German capacity for blundering, almost as great as the German capacity for cruelty.

"They have dealt a mortal blow to any prospect they may ever have had of being tolerated by the population of Flanders. In tearing away from nearly every humble home in the land a husband and a father, or a son and brother, they have lighted a fire of hatred that will never go out; they have brought home to every heart in the land, in a way that will impress its horror indelibly on the memory of three generations, a realization of what German methods mean, not as with the early atrocities in the heat of passion and the first lust of war, but by one of those deeds that make one despair of the future of the human race, a deed coldly planned, studiously matured, and deliberately and systematically executed, a deed so cruel that German soldiers are said to have wept in its execution and so monstrous that even German officers are now said to be ashamed."

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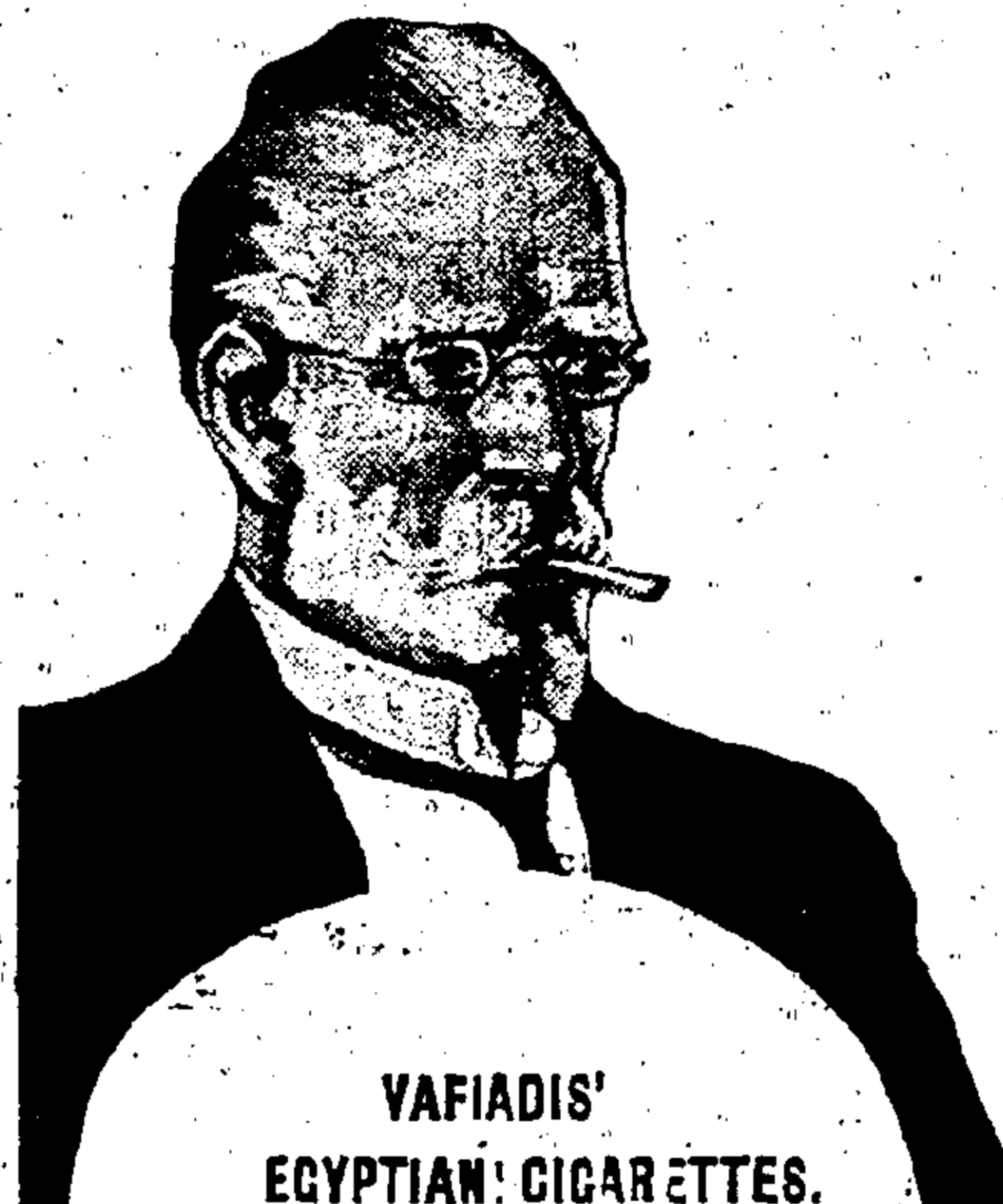
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TO BE LET.—Cool airy TOP FLAT in quiet part of Kowloon. Furnished. Modern Sanitary Arrangements. Seven minutes to Ferry. Moderate Rent. Box W. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells. Use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

## NOTICES.



VAFIADIS' EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per 100	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.95
Superfine	20	.75
"	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

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PROMPT SERVICE.

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is especially adapted for overcoming the undue perspiration and sensitiveness of the feet during hot weather. This powder will be found invaluable for correcting those uncomfortable conditions of the feet which arise from excessive perspiration, fatigue, burning, etc.

PRICES FIFTY CENTS PER TIN.

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NEW STOCKS OF 8" OSCILLATING DESK FANS WHICH CAN BE USED IN PLACE OF A 25 C.P. LAMP WITHOUT TAKING ANY EXTRA CURRENT FROM THE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMPANY.



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**OLD BROWN**  
**BRANDY**  
**E**  
**QUALITY.**  
25 YEARS IN WOOD.  
**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.**  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
Telephone No. 616.

**DEATH.**  
HUMPHREYS.—Cable advice received states that William Griffiths Humphreys of Hongkong passed away suddenly, at sea, on board the Empress of Asia, on Tuesday 19th June.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1917.

### NEUTRAL NATIONS AND THE WAR.

It would appear from the telegram which we printed in yesterday's issue, with reference to the position of neutral nations, that their lot is in many respects not at all a happy one. It is never an easy matter successfully to please two masters, while on the contrary, it is extremely difficult to do exactly the "right thing" by both. According to the telegram, the state of affairs in regard to most of the neutral nations at the present moment is that their position is becoming daily more difficult. That such is the case will readily be understood when consideration is taken of the reasons to which we have already referred, particularly when one of the "masters" to be satisfied is of such an unscrupulous disposition as Germany, whose idea of a nation's neutrality appears to be that it should be neutral only to those opposing Germany, and not to Germany herself.

It is not, however, the difficulty of observing strict neutrality that is the chief vexation of the Allies. That is a serious enough problem, doubtless, but it is not fraught with so much danger as is the internal perturbation that has been caused in neutral countries in consequence of Germany's ruthless submarine campaign, which has gone far towards impoverishing most of the neutrals. Many of them are submitting to the inevitable hardships simply because they have no remedy by which to put matters right. Such appears to be the attitude of such nations as Norway, Denmark and perhaps Switzerland, while, on the other hand, Spain, Holland, and perhaps Sweden, are adopting quite different tactics. In other words, they appear to be endeavouring to allow their affairs to be influenced by the machinations of Germany. It is, of course, extremely difficult for strict neutrality to be observed, for one's inclinations must be swayed by one's beliefs. In Norway, Denmark and Switzerland, it would appear that the objects and the aims of the Germans are as detestable to the vast majority of the people as they are to the Allies, while, on the other hand, in Spain, Sweden and perhaps in Holland—in the last-mentioned country owing perhaps to close proximity to Germany—there appears to be a certain amount of admiration for the methods of the Boche and particularly for his Army. That such is the case seems to be almost certain in regard to Spain, where at present the military are becoming every day more and more disloyal to the Court. Various reasons are assigned for this state of affairs, but the most likely is that some of the Army's chief officers are allowing themselves to be influenced by Germany with a view to doubling to a less pronounced neutrality being maintained against them. From whatever cause, and probably there are many causes—some of them perhaps having nothing whatever to do with Germany—there can be no doubt that the situation at present in Spain is very unsatisfactory to those who would wish to see her observe neutrality as it ought to be observed. The same observations are even more applicable in the case of the neutrality of Holland and Sweden. Regarding the trouble in the former country, reference has already been made in this column, and all that need be added is that Holland's neutrality of late has not been such as can commend itself favourably to the Allied nations. In Sweden, the Army appears to have a preponderant weight upon the Government's policy and there has never been any doubt that, while the bulk of the Swedish nation may be—and we believe is—inclined to enforce strict neutrality, the Army has been pro-German. To Switzerland's position little attention need be paid, and doubtless her attitude would not have been considered had it not been for the particularly flagrant action recently by M. H. Zeman, the Foreign Minister, who appears to be sympathetic towards the Haus. Of the neutrality of Denmark and Norway, there is little if any complaint to be made, except by Germany, who is doing her utmost to intimidate the latter country. Denmark, so far, has been able to stand strictly neutral and it is sincerely to be hoped that both she and Norway will continue to do so.

Until recently the greatest of all the then non-belligerent nations—the United States—maintained her neutrality admirably, and now, having renounced it, she is, necessarily, in the interests of humanity, of herself and of her Allies, making the position increasingly difficult for those nations, actuated by commercial rapacity or by some other motive, who have been indirectly assisting Germany. Unless neutral nations strictly observe their obligations, accept the inevitable with regard to the hardships caused by the submarine campaign, and withstand the plausible tricks of German diplomatic knavery, they will not only displease all the belligerent allies, but will go far towards earning a more detestable name for themselves than that of "N. neutral."

### The Mesopotamia Report.

While it is good that our shortcomings should be confessed and those responsible for them brought to task, we think there will be general agreement with us when we say that the appearance of the Mesopotamia Commission's Report at the present moment is rather inopportune. These are days when the public wants encouragement and confidence rather than depression—and no-one can read the conclusions of the Commission referred to without experiencing a tinge of regret that, in the midst of the war, past failures should be brought prominently into the limelight. That mistakes—terribly costly mistakes, too—were made in the Mesopotamian operations we do not seek to deny. But when we know, as even the Commissioners themselves admit, that the success of the campaign as a whole has been remarkable, the investigation of these blunders and the fixing of the responsibility therefor, might surely have been left over until after the war. Or, if that were impracticable, the announcement of the Commissioners' conclusions could at any rate have been so deferred. The prime business of the moment should be a vigorous prosecution of the struggle. The time calls for concentration on the problems of the present rather than a dwelling on the errors of the past, and we cannot help thinking that the Commissioners' time and energy would have been better spent along these lines than in raking up the unpleasant muddles which characterised the early days of a campaign which has since been so fruitful of good results. We do not, of course, approve of any condoning of past negligence, no matter who may be to blame, but we cannot see what vitally useful purpose has been served by issuing broadcast, at the present moment, severe strictures on those who are deemed to have been at fault. The feature of the Report is the severe censures which have been passed on practically everybody concerned in the operations, and it is certainly not inspiring to read of this criticism of men who are still serving the Empire in high places. Let us set on with the defeating of the Germans. These other things can well be left over for future days.

Britain and the Metric System.

That the new era which is to dawn on the arrival of peace and the resumption of normal economic conditions will bring many changes is a fact which is generally accepted. Many and far-reaching reforms are believed to be inevitable, and it now appears that among those likely to be realised is the acceptance by Great Britain of the metric system in the pursuit of her worldwide commerce. On very many occasions much has been said both for and against the adoption of this system by the British, who have for generations remained true to their present duo-decimal method of calculation. Its disadvantages have been realised but its rejection in favour of the purely decimal system have not been so apparent as to cause many in Great Britain favourably disposed towards recommending the metric system to go further than to say that its adoption should be optional.

An Anomaly.

This subject, which has now attained the right of being considered one of the most hoary of controversies, has again been brought into prominence by the General Assembly of the French Chambers of Commerce which, according to a telegram in yesterday's issue, has been meeting in Paris, requesting the British to adopt the metric system. In doing so, the Assembly probably pointed out that were Great Britain to acquiesce in the request she would be falling into line with practically the whole commercial world. It does indeed seem an anomaly that the British—the greatest of all commercial nations—should use a system of coinage, weights and measures unfamiliar to practically all the nations with whom she does business. Difficulties, more or less serious, must frequently arise, and the marvel is that the system has in the past worked so beneficially for the

### DAY BY DAY.

IF YOU HAVE NOT THE FORCE OF CHARACTER TO MAKE AN ENEMY YOU WILL NEVER MAKE A FRIEND.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 5.7/16d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Tennis "At Home."

The next of the series of "At Homes" in connection with the Wigram Lawn Tennis Club takes place on Saturday, July 7.

The V. A. D.

Owing to a sudden illness, the lecture and drill arranged to be given at the Military Hospital to-morrow (Friday), in connection with the St. John's Ambulance Brigade (No. 1 Hongkong V. A. D.), has been indefinitely postponed.—(Sd.) W. Wilkinson, Acting Adjutant and Hon. Secretary.

English-made Nails.

The case was again before the Court to-day in which a man was charged, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with attempting to export a quantity of brass nails. Inspector Brazil said he had seen Mr. Lloyd, Assistant Superintendent of Imports and Exports, and the latter said he would not grant a permit to export these nails, as they were English-made. If they were Japanese, he would grant a permit. Mr. Wood asked what the reason was, and Inspector Brazil replied that he had no idea. Inspector Brazil asked that the nails should be confiscated. His Worship decided to do this and also inflicted a fine of \$1.

The New Storm Signals.

The new system of local storm signals which is to come into use on July 1 will, to those who have not studied the alterations, make the reading of the signals a matter of great difficulty, but this is a point that can be obviated by the possession of the well-printed copy of the code which has just been published by Messrs. Noronha and Company, and which is on sale at the price of ten cents. In addition to this, the same firm has issued a booklet of the non-local storm signal code, showing how to read the approximate velocity of the storm centre, the direction of motion, the latitude and longitude of the storm and the time at which the warning was received. There is also a good lithographed map of the typhoon area, and the book, for the price of fifty cents, should command a large sale.

### POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. J. W. Franks, Acting D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—  
Provisional Medical Certificate.  
A member submitting a provisional medical certificate must see that the certificate covers the date of any patrol or other duty, from which he has been absent by reason of the illness in respect of which the certificate is obtained.

Strength.  
P. O. 780 B-I-r-n is dismissed. Band Committee.  
The Band Committee will meet at Headquarters' Club on Tuesday, July 3, at 6 p.m.

### SEVERE GALE AT BANGKOK.

Lights Destroyed; Shipping Delayed.

We learn from a skipper just arrived in port from Bangkok that on the night of the 13th instant and the morning of the 14th, the heaviest gale experienced for very many years occurred at Kohsi-chang. As a result, many of the lights broke from their moorings and were washed ashore, some of them with cargoes of rice aboard. The consequent shortage of lights delayed several vessels visiting the port, and some of these had to come away with short cargoes as a result.

### U. S. TENNIS PLAYERS' VISIT.

An American Account of a Hongkong Match.

We take the following from *American Lawn Tennis* of May 15.—This issue of *American Lawn Tennis* would scarcely contain all the things told by George M. Church and Harold A. Throckmorton, the two American players who went to Manila last fall and, after winning the Championship of the Orient, stopped off in China, Japan, Hawaii and South America on their way home. Hence this account of their wanderings can only touch on some of the things they saw and did. And while the *Tales of Travellers* have, from the time of Marco Polo, been received with some scepticism, the Editor is able to vouch for this narrative, having taken especial pains to interrogate the young men and delete from the story anything that savoured of romance or stories for the credulous.

Two invitations to play were received at Hongkong, one from a local Chinese club which is said to contain some very good players. The other invitation was from the Hongkong Cricket Club, an officer of which called the boys up at their hotel and asked them to play an exhibition with two of the club's men, the proceeds to go to a war charity. As their stay in the city was short, only one invitation could be accepted, and it proved to be that of the Cricket Club.

Upon arriving at the club it developed that one of the local men was H. A. Nisbet, an English player who made lawn tennis history more than twenty years ago. A player of high class, he was ranked in the fifth group in 1896 in a list published in the "Lawn Tennis Handbook" of 1897, covering the season of 1896; this was the class below W. A. Larned, who played in England that year and was bracketed with H. Baddley and R. F. Doherty. In 1897 Nisbet was in the fourth group of players, receiving 3-6. W. Baddley, R. F. Doherty and W. V. Eaves being at scratch. It was in the latter year that Nisbet made his famous visit to America, in company with the late Harold S. Mahony (then champion of England) and Dr. W. V. Eaves. In the 1896 championship, Nisbet put both Larned and Whitman out of the running, each in a five-set match; he then succumbed to Eaves in the final round, and the latter in turn was beaten by the standing-out champion, R. D. Wrenn, five sets being again required.

There was a good gallery assembled to see the visiting Americans, although the day was cold, yet it was seasonable for January, being 50 degrees or a little lower; the sun was shining, which helped a little. A court had been laid out on the cricket crease, and on this Church and Throckmorton had a "knock-up" after which the local men practised. Nisbet's partner was a young man named Hancock.

The Americans won in straight sets in an interesting match. The Englishmen played the game which we have come to regard as typical of their country—a game which has backcourt play as the basis, with occasional advances to just inside the service line. From that semi-danger zone they half vollied with remarkable skill, the angling of their shots being very good indeed. They were extremely steady, keeping the ball in court under even the severest shots. They took advantage of every error of their opponents, and it was only the greatest speed that beat them. Their service was well placed but lacked pace; and they both had trouble in handling the deliveries of their opponents.

After the match, the visitors were taken to the club house and their wants attended to. Throckmorton preferred the tub to the shower, having discovered that the latter gave forth only cold water, while both hot and cold flowed into the tub; his team-mate was content with the shower. After that, tea and ginger ale were partaken of (that being all the visitors wanted), in com-

### RIVAL CHAIR COOLIES.

The Dispute Over a Street Stand.

At the Police Court this morning, Mr. J. R. Wood dealt with the case in which three chair coolies were charged with fighting over the right of using the public stand in Chater Road.

Mr. Wood informed the men that the stands at Blake Pier and Wyndham streets were for Hokies, and those in Chater Road, Pedder Street, the Post Office, outside the Hongkong Hotel, and the Star Ferry, for Puntis. The factions must not trespass on the others' stands, but, if engaged, might wait at any stand.

Two of the defendants were Hokies and they protested that they had always used the alleged Panti stands.

Mr. Wood fined the two Hokies \$5 each and discharged the Panti.

### GERMANY SQUEALS.

Fears Anglo-Saxon World Domination.

London, May 18.—The German authorities are showing apprehension of the post-war organisation for trade purposes by the Allies.

The big industrial newspaper *Rheinisch Westfälische Zeitung* published an article showing further spread of the scare regarding the after-war trade, which started in the German banking press, including the *Berliner Tageblatt*, the *Local Anzeiger*, and the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, and seems a deliberate intention to prepare the German nation for the surrender of all political claims, if only peace is obtainable on pre-war trade conditions.

The article is especially apprehensive regarding the effects of the Imperial Conference, which it dreads far more than the Paris Conference, and says that the establishment of an Imperial Customs' Union would be a matter of extreme gravity for Germany. It is feared that such a union, by its weight, would draw a number of smaller States into its orbit.

The article further points out that after the war the effect would be intensified a thousand fold if America joins in with the view of defeating German trade supremacy, and establishing an Anglo-Saxon world domination.

"We have shortly to face most disagreeable facts," concluded the *Westfälische* article, "that we can only gradually repair our pre-war position in the world's market. Unless, however, we succeed in extorting from England absolutely unrestricted and most favoured nation treatment throughout the British Empire, we can see our hands forcibly tied in other directions by those who take their political and commercial cue from her, and our foreign trade will inevitably lag behind that of the Powers, who are now preparing, by drawing closer the bonds uniting them, to conquer us in the coming trade war."

pany with the president of the club and other members.

Before leaving Hongkong an appreciative letter was received by Captain Church from the club. It is so interesting that it is published in its entirety:—

Hongkong Cricket Club.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.  
Secretary's Office,  
The Cricket Club Pavilion,  
Phone No. 497.  
G. M. Church:

Dear Sir:—I am directed by my Committee to express their thanks to you and Mr. Throckmorton for the very fine exhibition of tennis you kindly gave us this afternoon. I am pleased to inform you that we are thereby able to send to war charities no less a sum than \$300.

I am, dear Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
(Signed) PAUL M. HODGSON.

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Time flies, even in Old Madrid. The boy King of Spain, as it is still our habit to term him, now the father of six hopeful junior royalties, was 31 last month. Twenty-one years younger than point of age, then King George, he is by 24 years his senior as a sovereign. In that respect he is, indeed, the doyen of rulers, for he is the only man in the world who was born a King. His birth was immediately preceded by the death of his father. The Dowager Queen is German by birth, breeding, and present sympathies, but El Rey is the steadfast friend of England.

He holds that he avenged the Armada when he carried off his bride one of our most charming Princesses. Days among the happiest in the lives of the oft-misused young couple have been passed in her Motherland. Alfonso is proud of his English, which is fluent. But he is as puzzled as the Irish and the Americans over "shall" and "will." English friends of the present writer, telling up the snowy Pyrenees, met him flying down on his toboggan. He recognised them with a joyous view-hello. "You shall enjoy it," he roared as he whirled by.

Among all the stories of Mr. Oboast chronicled in his obituary, there was no mention made of one that deserves to be recalled at the present moment. It was in the nature of a prophecy that promises to be fulfilled in an inverted form. At a Pilgrims' dinner, many years ago, when the late Mr. George Wyndham was Irish Secretary, Mr. Oboast spoke, and in the course of his remarks directed at Mr. Wyndham, said that Ireland would become the mediator between England and America. To-day we are wondering with high hopes whether America will not be a mediator between England and Ireland.

A highly interesting situation has been brought about in Greenock owing to the forward movement in shipbuilding. Increased yard space is urgently needed by a large firm of shipbuilders, but right in the way of this extension is the Old West Kirk, with a history dating back nearly to the Reformation. In the churchyard are the tombs of Burns, Highland Mary, the father and grandfather of James Watt, and John Galt, and other notables.

A generous offer has been made by the firm to the trustees of the church, who have refused for the time being to accept it, being supported in their refusal by Burns clubs and other interested parties. There is no doubt that the forward movement would greatly benefit the town, and the trustees have a delicate piece of business before them to decide between the claims of the past and the needs of the present.

Handel's will, which is to be sold at public auction, is a dull affair, revealing little of the testator's personality—save that it has a number of "Items" for legacies in the Saxon Fatherland. Some wills are famous. Baxter, the Puritan divine, was greatly concerned in his last testament over the proper distribution of his flannel waistcoats. Rabelais declared in his will: "I have no available property; I own a great deal; the rest I give to the poor." And Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlton, took particular pains to will his "second best horse" to his son, similarly as his old enemy Shakespeare willed his "second best bed" to his wife.

The spring post of 1917 is here, remarks the *London Daily News*. Here is a poem called haphazard from an effort of over 400 stanzas:—  
Ye "self-made" men that ope'd the buds  
Of my June roses once by one,  
Speed my shallots and seedling spuds,  
My beans, my turnip, too by one.

Ye tea-shops where the dainty things  
Are disappearing 'bun by bun,  
Wild message to my glad heart bring—  
A foe dissembling 'Hen W. Egan.

## GERMAN PEACE AIMS.

Imperial Chancellor Declines to State Them.

Amsterdam, May 15.—The Imperial Chancellor, in his speech in the Reichstag, said:—

The interpellations which have just now been brought forward demand from me a definite statement regarding the question of our war aims. To make such a statement at the present moment would not serve the interests of the country. I must, therefore, decline to make one.

I thoroughly and completely understand the passionate interest of the people in our war aims and the conditions of peace. I understand the demand for a precise statement which was addressed to me to-day from the Right and the Left. But in a debate on war aims the only guiding line for me is an early and satisfactory conclusion of the war.

Beyond that I cannot do anything and I cannot say anything. If the general situation obliges me to maintain an attitude of reserve, as is the case at present, I will maintain this reserve, and to pressure either from Herr Scheidemann (leader of the Social Majority party) or from Herr Roedicke (Conservative) will force me to depart from my path.

I will not allow myself to be led astray by the speech, with which Herr Scheidemann, at a time when the drum-fire is being heard on the Aisne and at Arras, believed he could disseminate among the people the possibility of a revolution. The German people will be at one with me in condemning this speech, and also Herr Roedicke's attempt to represent me as being under the influence of the Social Democrats.

I am reproached with being in the hands of one party, but I am not in the hands of any party, either of the Right or the Left. I am glad to be able to state that definitely. If I am in the hands of anyone I am in the hands of my people, whom alone I have to serve.

All those whose sons are fighting for the existence of the nation are firmly arrayed around the Emperor, whom they trust and who trusts them. The Emperor's word, which was given in August, remains unaltered. Herr Roedicke, who has stepped forward as the special protector of this promise, has received in the Emperor's Easter message the required assurance that the Emperor's word remains unchanged.

I trust that the reserve which I must exercise—and it would be unscrupulousness on my part if I failed to exercise it—will find the support of the majority of the Reichstag and that also of the people. For the past month unparalleled battles have been raging on the Western front. The whole people, with all its thoughts, sorrows, and emotions, is present with its sons out there, who with unexampled tenacity and contempt of death are resisting the attacks, daily renewed, of British and French.

Even to-day I see no readiness for peace on the part of Great Britain and France, and no abandonment of their excessive aims of conquest or economic destruction.

Which, then were the Governments which openly stood up last winter before the world in order to bring this insane slaughter of nations to a conclusion? Were they in London or Paris? The most recent declarations which I have seen from London state that the war aims which were announced two years ago remain unaltered.

Even Herr Scheidemann does not believe that I could answer this declaration with a ban gesture. Does anyone believe, in view of the state of mind of our Western enemies, that they could be induced to conclude peace by a programme of renunciation?

It comes to this: Shall I immediately give our Western enemies an assurance which would enable them to prolong the war indefinitely without danger of losses to themselves? Shall I inform these enemies that come what may we shall in all circumstances be the people which renounce? We shall not touch a hair of your heads, but you, who want our lives, may without any risk continue to try you luck.

Shall I nail down the German Empire in all directions by a one-sided statement, which only comprises one part of the total peace conditions, renounces the successes gained by the blood of our sons and brothers, and leaves everything else in a state of suspension? No. I reject such a policy.

I will not pursue a policy which would be the basest ingratitude towards the heroic deeds of our people at the front and at home. It would permanently weigh down our people, to the humblest worker in all conditions of life, and would be equivalent to surrendering the future of the Fatherland.

On the other hand, perhaps, I ought to lay down a programme of conquest. I decline also to do that. (Shouts on the Right of "We do not demand that," followed by an uproar, which caused the President to ring his bell.) If it has not been demanded, then we are of one opinion.

I also decline to lay down a programme of conquest. We did not go to war, and we are not fighting now against almost the whole world in order to make conquests, but only to secure our existence and firmly to establish the future of the nation. A programme of conquest is as little helpful in achieving victory and ending the war as a programme of renunciation.

On the contrary, in doing so I should only be playing the game of the hostile rulers and making it easier for them further to dupe their war-weary peoples into an immeasurable prolongation of the war. That also would be base ingratitude towards our warriors near Arras and on the Aisne.

As regards our Eastern neighbour Russia I have already spoken recently. It seems as if New Russia has renounced her violent plans of conquest.

Whether Russia will act or can act in the same sense as her Allies I am unable to estimate.

Doubtless Great Britain, with the assistance of her other Allies, is doing her utmost to keep Russia in the future also harnessed to Britain's war chariot, and to oppose Russian wishes for the speedy restoration of the world's peace.

If, however, Russia desires to prevent further bloodshed and renounces for herself all violent plans of conquest, if she wishes to restore the permanent relations of peaceful life side by side with us, then it surely goes as a matter of course that we, since we share this desire, will not prevent the establishment of permanent relations in the future, and will not render their development impossible by demands which would not be in accordance with the ideal of the freedom of nations, and would lay the germ of enmity in the Russian nation.

I do not doubt that an agreement aiming exclusively at a mutual understanding could be obtained which would exclude every thought of oppression and leave behind no sting of discord.

Our military position has never been so good since the beginning of the war. The enemy in the West, in spite of their most terrible losses, cannot break through. Our U-boats are operating with increasing success. I will not employ any fine words about them. The deeds of our U-boat men speak for themselves.

I think that even the neutrals will recognise this. As far as is compatible with our duty towards our own people, who come first, we take into account the interests of the neutral States. The concessions which we made to them are not empty promises. That is so in regard to our neighbours on the frontier, Holland and Scandinavia, as well as those States which, because of their geographical position, are greatly exposed to enemy pressure.

I am thinking in this connection especially of Spain, which in loyalty to her noble traditions is endeavouring under great difficulties to preserve her independent policy of neutrality. We thankfully recognise this attitude, and have only one wish—namely, that the Spanish people may read the reward of their strong, independent policy by a further development of their power.

Thus time is on our side. In full confidence we can trust that we are approaching a satisfactory finish. Then the time will come when we can negotiate with our enemies about our war aims,

## THE S.M.M.E. PICTURES.

Another Crowded House Last Night.

The Victoria Theatre was again crowded to overflowing last night, when the official films of the Battle of the Somme were shown for the second time. These pictures are beautifully clear, and they give a wonderfully realistic impression of what the actual fighting on the Western Front is like. They show war in all its horror and grimness, but they also reveal the heroic courage and irrepressible bravery of our gallant troops. Apart from the actual attacks and the bringing in of prisoners and wounded, one of the most interesting aspects of the film is the insight which it gives into the work of guns big and small, and the illustrations of the bombardments by huge Howitzers supply ample testimony to British superiority in this regard.

No-one should miss seeing these pictures. They bring the war very close to us, revealing in detail all the life and activity of our Tommies in the front line. To-night they are being screened for the last time.

## AFFAIRS IN CANTON.

Restrictions Against Movement of Germans.

(From our own Correspondent)

Canton, June 27.

General Luk Wing-tung, the Military Commissioner of the Two Kwangs, has despatched a number of officials to Shui Hing to negotiate with the local officials for the selection of a suitable site for his Headquarters.

Chang Kwing-ming, a former Tath of Canton, has been appointed by the Tukwan as an adviser of high degree in his yamen. The Civil Governor, Chu Hsing-lan, has ordered the Commander-in-Chief of the Defensive and Protective Army and all other Commanders to make preparations for the transference to the control of the Tukwan, which must be completed by July 1.

The Intercourse Commissioner has been instructed by the Tukwan that in view of the unsettled state of the Province, travelling passes should not be granted to any merchants or missionaries of German nationality unless the necessity has been thoroughly investigated by the local Government officials and police.

On hearing of the declaration of independence by Kwangtung, notorious pirates and bandits began to form numerous gangs, numbering from scores to hundreds, and have distributed threatening letters to all regular passenger-junk services, demanding a monthly sum of money from each; otherwise, the junks will be pirated. It would appear that the intention of these pirates is to follow the example set by predecessors, who, after forming themselves into bodies and indulging in pirating and robbery, were converted into citizen troops, and, as such, "squeezed" the people, while their leaders became high officials.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 11.30 p.m. to-day:—

Warning.—Depression north-eastern part China Sea,

regarding which I am in full harmony with the supreme army command. Then we shall attain a peace which will bring to us liberty to rebuild what the war has destroyed in unimpaired development of our strength, so that from all the blood and all sacrifices an empire, a people, will rise again strong, independent, unthreatened by its enemies, a bulwark of peace and labour.—Reuter.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage and the most nutritious food.

## DAIRY FARM MILK is SAFE MILK.

## HONGKONG HOTEL THEFT.

Short of Money Though Gambling.

Mr. H. Desrepaire, Assistant Manager of the Hongkong Hotel, was the complainant in a case, at the Police Court this morning, in which a Chinese was charged with stealing a watch and a pair of brown leather shoes, in all valued at \$10, the property of Mr. Maslin, who has rooms at the Hotel.

Inspector Brown said the man was an assistant to an upholsterer who was carrying out some repairs in the Hotel. Defendant was working there and went into a room on the fourth floor and took the shoes and watch. Just as he was coming out, he was seen by one of the boys at the Hotel and chased on to a floor below, where he was caught with the stolen articles in his hand. Defendant's excuse for the theft was that he had lost \$10 in gambling the previous night and wanted to make it up.

Defendant, who pleaded guilty, reiterated that he was short of money, owing to having lost at gambling, and he had to get some. His Worship sent him to prison for six weeks' hard labour.

## MORE WAR COMFORTS.

Our Little Bit Society has sent to Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co., to be forwarded to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, 2 Cavendish Square, London, W., the following comforts:—11 quilts, 11 pillows, 11 pairs stretcher boots, 80 suits pyjamas, 46 pairs white woollen bed socks, 8 knitted face cloths, 23 pairs socks, 34 woollen mufflers, 56 white woollen caps, 51 khaki woollen caps, 82 pairs khaki woollen knee caps, 6 floor cloths, 56 silk covers, 660 rolled bandages, 58 many-tail bandages, and 1 lot magazines; and to the 28th Stationary Hospital, Jerusalem, Sinai Peninsula, 41 suits pyjamas.

## GET THIS DIET BOOK.

Food is as important to the sick person as medicine, more so in most cases. A badly chosen diet may retard recovery.

In health the natural appetite is the best guide to follow; in sickness the appetite is often fickle and depraved.

Proper food and a good tonic will keep most people in good health. Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are the most popular tonic medicine in the world, harmless, non-alcoholic, and certain in their action, which is to build up the blood and to restore vitality to the run-down system. For growing girls who become thin and pale, for pale, tired women, for old people who fail in strength, Dr. Williams' pink pills are an ideal tonic.

To enable those who give these pills a trial to observe intelligent care in the diet, the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., will send on request free a diet book, "What to Eat and How to Eat." It is full of useful information, and whether you are well or ill, it is a good book to have. Send for a copy, addressing a post card to 98 Sz-chuen Road, Shanghai.

You will do well to begin Dr. Williams' pink pills to-day; any dealer can supply you, also obtainable, one bottle for \$1.50; 6 bottles \$8, from above address.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

UNDER ORDINANCE No. 5 of 1912, MONDAY 2nd July has been proclaimed a General Holiday and the EXCHANGE BANKS will not be CLOSED for business on that day.

Hongkong, 27th June 1917.

## KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

(British Section).

THE Public is hereby notified that commencing on SATURDAY, 30th instant, and on each succeeding SATURDAY until further notice, TRAINS will not be supplied on the train leaving Kowloon at 1.28 P.M.

By Order,  
H. P. WINSLOW,  
Manager.  
Kowloon, 28th June, 1917.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—NO. 25, DES VŒUX ROAD, Central, 1st Floor (above the Dragon Garage) suitable for Offices, etc.

Apply to—  
ALEX. ROSS & CO.,  
No. 4 Des Vœux Road, Central.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—BICYCLE at a Bargain. New, coaster-brake. Complete. mud guards, lamp. Call any evening. 28, Grenville Road, Kowloon.

## SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:  
SUZUKI & CO.  
TEL. 468  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

## Fortify your Boots!

## PHILLIPS' 'Military'

## SOLES and HEELS.

Give life to Your Boots, smooth tread, good grip, and prevent slipping. Keep feet dry in wet weather.

IDEAL FOR GOLF, WALKING etc.

Obtainable at

## MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists,  
16 DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 29.

## Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

## SPECIALISTS IN GENTLEMEN'S NECKWEAR.

We have just received and are now making a special display of the

POPULAR BATSWING

## BOW TIE

IN MANY

NEW DESIGNS.

THEY ARE DISTINCTIVE IN APPEARANCE AND OF A DEPENDABLE QUALITY.

PRICE FROM \$1.00. SEE WINDOW.

## COLUMBIA RECORDS.

## Y S A Y E.

(THE FAMOUS BELGIAN VIOLINIST.)

7108 Concerto in E minor... (Mendelssohn.)  
7106 Hungarian Dance No. 5... (Brahms.)  
7103 Ave Maria... (Schubert.)  
36514 Scherzo Valse... (Chabrier.)  
36552 Reve D'Enfant... (Ys ye.)

## THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1372.

## THE TOP NOTCH.

## "King George IV" Scotch Whisky.



THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED.  
EDINBURGH.

SOLE AGENTS:  
GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.  
WINE MERCHANTS,  
TEL. NO. 125. 27, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

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## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON &amp; BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

[SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

LONDON &amp; BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a far and a-half available to Europe for two years, or intermediate ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,  
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC  
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver  
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.  
Electric Boat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.  
One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.  
Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.  
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.  
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Rate of Freight, Passage, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

J. R. SHAW,  
General Agent, Passenger Department,  
Hong Kong.J. M. WALLACE,  
General Agent,  
Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between  
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, June 15, 1917.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS  
TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.  
Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.  
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
General Agents,or to REISS & Co. Canton  
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

## MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE  
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE, APPLY:-  
EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. No. 1063.

DES VOUX ROAD.

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## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singa- pore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...		
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Koo- lunk, S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu & Yoko- hama...	Sinaba Maru Capt. Higo T. 12,500 Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada T. 12,500	MON., 16th July, at noon. WED., 1st Aug., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Aitsuta Maru Capt. Itsuno T. 16,000	SATUR., 14th July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominga T. 13,500	WED., 18th July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Iyo Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,500	TUES., 31st July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Ceylon Maru Capt. Tsuda T. 10,000	SATURDAY, 14th July.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Aki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa T. 12,500	FRI., 13th July, at 11 a.m.
KOBE	Moyori Maru Capt. Toki T. 8,000	MONDAY, 2nd July.
KOBE	Jinsen Maru Capt. Nagaya T. 3,000	TUESDAY, 10th July.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.  
(CARGO ONLY).NEW YORK via Shanghai,  
Kobe, Yokohama, San  
Francisco, Panama and  
Colon.  
Wireless Telegraphy.  
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B. MORI, Manager.  
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	17th July.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	27th July.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	10th Aug.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	25th Aug.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	7th Sept.

1st class to London G\$348 (£71.10.0), return G\$679. (£122).  
to San Francisco G\$450, return G\$437.50.  
Cargo only. Proceeding to South America Ports.  
For this voyage, the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.  
Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES to  
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal  
Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.  
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.  
SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.  
Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, LOS ANGELES.  
Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong  
Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 11th Sept.  
For full particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to  
T. DAICO, Agent.  
KING'S BUILDINGS.  
Telephone Nos. 2371 & 2375.

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OF THE  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between  
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.  
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.  
Subject to change without Notice.  
S.S. Bintang 19th July.  
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.  
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of  
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Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points  
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## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

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WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR  
SAN FRANCISCOVIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.  
SEPTEMBER 5, 1917.AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER  
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.  
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STEAM PACKET  
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Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED  
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## C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Shantung	28th June at 4 p.m.
SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	Taming	29th June at 4 p.m.
AMOY, WEIHAIWEI,	Huichow	30th June at noon.
CHEFOO & TIENTSIN		
SHANGHAI	Chenan	3rd July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	8th July at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	15th July at d'light.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANULI."

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent  
Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in  
Saloon and State-rooms.SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and  
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Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of  
Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are  
Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at  
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For Freight or Passage apply to

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Hongkong June 27, 1917.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between  
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tiikini		2nd July	9th July	SHANGHAI
Tijibodas		1st July	3rd July	KOBE

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and  
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.  
All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at  
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For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to theJAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,  
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## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having  
good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and  
Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.  
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FUOCHOW AND RETURN.  
(Occupying 7 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Hailan	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 3rd July, at noon.
Hailhong	J. W. Evans	FRI., 6th July, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near  
Blake Pier).  
For Freight and Passage, apply toDouglas Lapraik & Co.,  
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Esang	Sat., 30th June at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 30th June at noon.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 30th June at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 7th July at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and  
Penang.  
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai  
and carry a fully qualified surgeon.HANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approved nearly every 6 days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes  
calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accom-  
modation, and the high class, can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.  
Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-  
modation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when  
indicated.BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-  
date accommodation for passengers.Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Labad Davao.  
TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin  
calling at Weihaiwei and Cebu.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settle-  
ment, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports  
with their Photographs and description, a fixed thereon.

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TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—  
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## SHIPPING NEWS.

Our Watchful Navy.  
Sir E. Carrington, First Lord  
of the Admiralty, visited  
the South-East naval port  
April 9 to inspect the crew  
and drifter patrols. After the  
inspection he addressed the men  
thanking them personally for the  
splendid work they had carried  
out during the war, in which they  
had risked their lives both night  
and day. The public also had  
added, recognised the great work  
they were undertaking.

War Contracts.

In Germany, as in Great  
Britain, war contracts have  
materially improved the position  
of certain undertakings, if the  
future is left out of account and  
regard only had to the field of  
prosperity arising out of the  
execution of Government con-  
tracts. Thus, the Rheinisch  
Metallwarenfabrik Maschinen-  
bau has earned gross profit of  
21,417,553 marks for the financial  
year ended September 30 last  
against 16,057,500 marks for the  
previous year. All branches of  
the business, which now employ  
34,000 hands, were working at  
full pressure, and extensions of  
premises and plant had to be  
made. The preference share-  
holders receive 20 per cent., and  
the ordinary shareholders 18 per  
cent., against 13 and 11 per cent.  
in the previous year. In addition,  
both classes of shareholders  
receive a bonus of 100 marks per  
share. Large sums are being  
reserved out of profits—on this  
occasion 10 million marks—to  
hide the company over the period  
between war and peace condi-  
tions.

Japanese Tonnage.

During the first three months  
of the year, the keels were laid  
in Japan of forty-six ships with  
a combined tonnage of 134,680  
tons. The progress of work has  
been interrupted by the unsettled  
supply of steel, but at the end of  
March twenty-four ships were  
launched, their combined tonnage  
being 56,139 tons and fourteen  
with a combined tonnage of 37,635  
were fitted out for actual service.  
Eighteen war den ships, all under  
3,000 tons, were on the stocks  
and nine were launched, five  
having been completely fitted out  
for service during the same  
period. Owing to the reduced  
supply of steel, wooden ships on  
the stocks at the end of March  
further increased, the total being  
thirty with a combined tonnage  
of 6,644. Their individual ton-  
nage ranged between 20 and 3,000.  
At the end of March there were  
48 steel ships on the stocks, with  
a combined tonnage of 18,275.  
These were brought over from  
previous months on account of  
the scarcity of materials. Ten of  
them, with a combined tonnage  
of 73,850, were between 6,000 and  
10,000 tons each. The ocean-  
going ships of medium size on  
the stocks numbered seventeen  
with a combined tonnage of  
79,540 tons. Most of them were  
cargo ships.

Netherlands Steamship Company.

The big Netherlands Steamship  
Co. proposes to raise its capital  
to fl. 4,000,000, which amount  
will be entirely placed by the  
issue of the unplaced fl. 1,000,000  
shares of the sixth series, and of  
a new seventh series of shares  
amounting to fl. 2,000,000. Fur-  
ther a regulation is to be made  
that he forward only Nether-  
landers can occupy the post of  
manager or directors of the com-  
pany. The annual report for  
1916 states that the Ship Export  
Law, passed in March, practically  
robbed the company of the  
free disposal of its ships. As a  
number of ships were requisitioned  
to fetch grain from North and  
South America, the tonnage for  
the regular service remained far  
below requirements. During the  
second half of the year, on an  
average 1,000 tons of cargo space  
was requisitioned each month  
by the Government, whilst by  
the end of the financial year six  
ships, to a tonnage of 51,000,  
were employed in carrying cargo  
for the Government, other than  
from the Colonies. Moreover,  
75 per cent. of the space of the  
cargo-boats and 25 per cent. of  
the mail steamers was placed at  
the disposal of the Government  
for the carriage of Indian pro-  
duce. The company carried 44  
per cent. of the cargoes from  
Netherlands India to Europe and  
New York. Net profit is  
fl. 3,873,076 (fl. 2,411,538), to be  
distributed as follows—15 per  
cent. (10 per cent. to shareholders),  
fl. 2,850,000; fl. 1,900,000 reserve  
and relief funds; and bonuses,  
fl. 1,023,076 (fl. 511,538).For a good solid meal at a  
Cafe or Table d'Hote with  
Wine & Liquor, of the Best  
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

## NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.  
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE  
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE  
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-  
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

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FORWARDING DEPT.  
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## JUNKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN  
(Sumatra) via Swatow.  
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited  
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences  
carries a duly qualified surgeon.  
For freight and passage apply to—  
York Building, Tel. 1574. JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.  
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."  
14,000 tons each.  
Hongkong to San Francisco,  
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

## THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

## Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" July 18, at noon.  
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Aug. 15, at noon.  
S.S. "ECUADOR" Sept. 12, at noon.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over  
saddle electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &  
Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).  
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special  
care is given to the culture, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.  
Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian  
Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.  
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,  
Apply to—  
Company's Office in  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,  
Chester Road.

Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO  
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer ..... \$ 7.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer ..... 6.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer ..... 11.00

## HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 28th JUNE, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Fatsan. 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

FRIDAY, 29th JUNE, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. 8.00 a.m. Honam.  
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. 4.00 p.m. Fatsan.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taisan Tons 2,008. S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.  
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok  
Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's  
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

## MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 1st JULY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at  
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.  
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30  
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.  
The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the Police  
Department of the Macao Government. Passengers are issued at the Police Station  
facing the Company's wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at  
the Head Police Station for permits.  
Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

## FARES AS USUAL.

## MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and  
Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday  
and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,  
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 tons.  
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every  
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m. and the other  
leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round  
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice  
versa by the Company's direct steamers LINTAN and SANUI.  
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted  
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.  
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
202, 204, 206, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

## VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched.
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.			
San Francisco via Japan	P. Juliana	J.C.J. L.	28, June
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T.K.K.	3 July
Victoria, B.C. & Japan	Inaba M.	N.Y.K.	16, July
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T.K.K.	17, June
San Francisco via Japan	Colombia	P.M.S.S.	18, July
San Francisco via Japan	Blintang	J.C.J. L.	19, July
San Francisco via Japan	Sibena M.	T.K.K.	27, July
San Francisco via Japan	Yokohama M.	N.Y.K.	1, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M.	T.K.K.	10, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Venezuela	P.M.S.S.	15, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T.K.K.	25, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	China	P.M.S.S.	5, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Shinyo M.	T.K.K.	7, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Ayao M.	T.K.K.	11, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Ecuador	P.M.S.S.	12, Sept.

## JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Tientsin via Chefoo	Chipshing	J.M. Co.	28, June
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	28, June
Haiphong	Takung	J.M. Co.	28, June
Singapore and Bangkok	Taming	B. & S.	29, June
Manila	Yuenang	J.M. Co.	30, June
Sandakan	Mausang	J.M. Co.	30, June
Amoy, W'wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	30, June
Shanghai	Esang	J.M. Co.	30, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Iyo M.	N.Y.K.	31, July
Kobe	Moyori M.	N.Y.K.	2, July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D.L. Co.	3, July
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	3, July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D.L. Co.	6, July
Manila	Loonsang	J.M. Co.	7, July
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	8, July
Shanghai via Amoy	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	8, July
Kobe via Moji	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	9, July
Kobe	Jinsen M.	N.Y.K.	10, July
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N.Y.K.	13, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Atsuta M.	N.Y.K.	14, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Ceylon M.	N.Y.K.	14, July
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	15, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N.Y.K.	18, July

## NOTICES.

MITSUBISHI COSHI  
KWAISHA.  
(INCORPORATED)  
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF  
TAKASIMA, OGHI, MURASE, NISHI-  
IDAKE, YOSHIMOTO, MOCHI,  
ZUZA, SAKURA, SHIRANE,  
KAWANADA, NIKAI and OTSUKA  
Coalfields.  
Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—  
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BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI,  
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HAMA, NAGOYA, TSUBURA, VLAD-  
IVOSTOK, HANKOW, PEKING,  
LONDON, NEW KARELA, SHANGHAI,  
HONGKONG, HAIPHONG and  
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ern Union, and Bentley's.

CHINKIANG—Messrs. GRAB-  
ING & CO., MANILA—Messrs.  
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PORE—Messrs. BORNEO CO.,  
LTD., GLASGOW—Messrs. A.L.  
BROWN, MACFARLANE & CO., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—  
K. KATO,  
Manager.

Hongkong, No. 2, Pedde

## SINGON &amp; CO.

Established A.D. 1880.  
IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARD-  
WARE MERCHANTS, Wholesale  
and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and  
Foundry Castings Importers, General Store-  
keepers and Shipchandeliers. Nos. 45, and  
47, Ring Street, (and Street, west  
of Central Market) Telephone No. 315.

## ADVERTISE

WITH US: OUR CHARGE IS

2 CENTS  
PER PAGE

DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.

Pedder Street. Telephone 1906.

## TSANG FOOK.

PIANOS & ORGANS REPAIRED, TUN-  
ED & REGULATED, CASES RE-POLISH-  
ED. WORK & FINISH GUARANTEED.  
LOWEST CHARGES. CONSISTENT  
WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. ES-  
TIMATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

## THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Just arrived, Large Shipments of  
Chocolate Bars.

## CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "PERSIA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO,  
via HONOLULU, and  
JAPAN PORTS.

The above named steamer  
having arrived, consignees of  
cargo are hereby notified to  
send in their Bills of Lading for  
counter-signature, and to take  
immediate delivery of cargo from  
alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered  
on 26th June, at 5 P.M., will  
be landed at consignees' risk and  
expense, and delivery must then  
be taken from the Company's  
Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed  
on all cargo remaining un-  
delivered on 26th June, at 5 P.M.  
No Fire Insurance whatever  
will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised  
after the goods have left the  
Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo  
will be landed into the Company's  
Godown, where they will be  
examined on 4th July, at 10 A.M.  
No Claim will be recognised if  
filed after the 13th July, 1917.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1917.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SHANGHAI, KOBE,  
and MOJI.

THE Steamship

"SANTHIA,"

having arrived from the above  
ports, consignees of cargo  
are hereby informed that their  
Goods will be delivered from  
alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge  
will be landed at consignees' risk  
and expense into the hazardous  
and/or extra hazardous Godowns  
of the Hongkong and Kowloon  
Wharf and Godown Company,  
Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been  
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-  
signed by

DAVID SASSOON &amp; Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1917.

## NOTICE.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD,  
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,  
BOILERS

Of all Types and Sizes, Repairers, Salvors,  
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,  
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

## GRAVING DOCK.

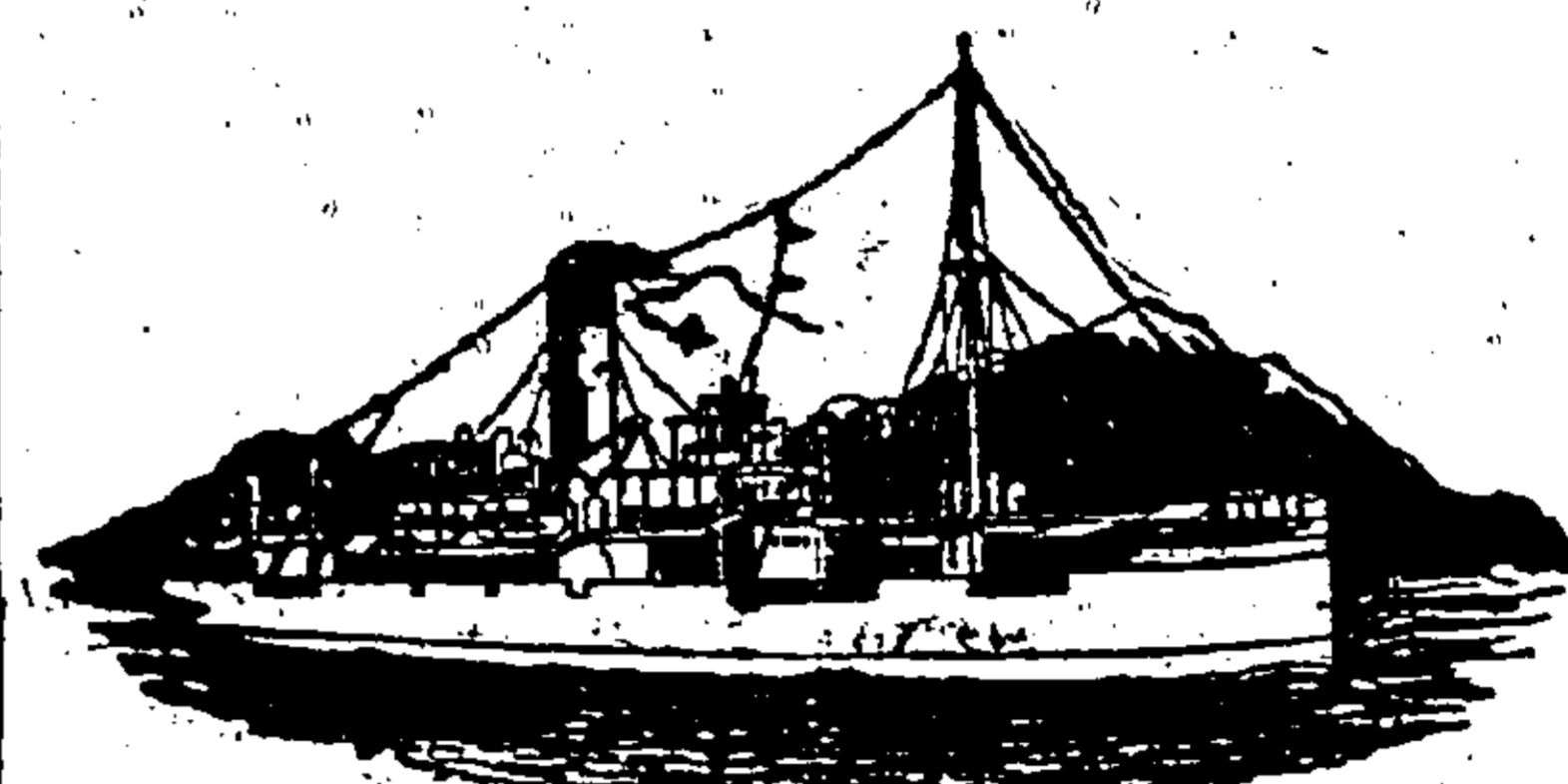
78' X 88' X 34'-6"

## PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

## ELECTRIC CRANES

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "RAJANG" launched April, 1916.

## OXY-ACETYLENE

and Electric Welding Systems.

## AGENTS FOR—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.  
Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,  
Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft,  
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every descrip-  
tion. Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND  
ENGINEERING COMPANY,  
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.  
Tel. Address "TAIKOODOCK" Tel. No. 212.

## HOTEL LISTS.

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

Anderson G E Journal R de  
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Atfield J B John R  
Bellios Mr E R Johnson P  
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Baxter Mr & Mrs H T Kane Mr & Mrs H  
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Birbeck R J Lauritsen Mr & Mrs  
Berming J H Little C  
Browell J G Little C  
Birbeck R J Little C  
Castello G E Little C  
Cornelissen Mrs Little C  
Cornelissen Miss Little C  
Coyne Mrs D E Little C  
Calderson L A Little C  
Calderson E E Little C  
Calderson F M Little C  
Courtney J D Little C  
Carleton P Little C  
Chandler S W Little C  
Cooper M E Little C  
Donnelly D E Little C  
Davenport Mr & Mrs Little C  
Dowley W A Little C  
Davis Mrs F E Little C  
Dowley W A Little C  
Edger M Little C  
Fasse J Little C  
Fetterley H M Little C  
Friedman H Little C  
Fryth A Little C  
Franko J Little C  
Ferguson J Little C  
Ferguson R Little C  
Gordon A G Little C  
Ginsburgh Mrs M Little C  
Hall Capt T P Little C  
Hodges Mrs A E Little C  
Hodge W J Little C  
Hannibal Mr & Mrs Little C  
Hooper A Shelton Little C  
Hope L Little C  
Hume, Capt L Little C  
Hodge L E S Little C  
Harper G Little C  
Innes Capt R Little C  
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Cary Mr & Mrs F W Messer Hon C M  
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Dunkley Mr & Mrs W Rees Davies Sir W  
Davies Sir W Rees Smith Findlay Mr  
Elyan F W & Mrs A  
Fuller Denman Smith Findlay Mr  
Hale Mr & Mrs B A & Mrs V  
John Mr & Mrs J E Stanger Miss  
Lechelet Mr & Mrs Ventris Gun  
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Forbes A Sharp R H  
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Glad A Mr & Mrs Sewingdon J S  
Knott J Ware H W  
King O Wilkinson E J  
Knight Mr & Mrs Wood G G  
P L

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Costello G & Parsons Mr & Mrs  
Carson C W Parsons Mr & Mrs  
Clark D Pearson H  
Fattley K M Fries Mrs C  
Faulstich Mr & Mrs Pritchard Mrs  
Fisher F H Richardson Mr & Mrs  
Hampson Mr & Mrs Mrs C E  
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Jackson Mr & Mrs Shaw Mrs  
Wm Siefert Mr & Mrs  
James B Smith J R  
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Franklin Mr & Mrs Stephens Mr & Mrs  
Johnston T Taylor Mrs  
Kibbie Mr & Mrs Thwaites J D  
Meek Thomas Watkins H

## WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in  
Reservoirs on June 1, 1917.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER  
WORKS LEVEL.

Reservoir	1916	1917
Tyran	144.00	144.50
Tyran	144.00	144.50
Tyran	144.00	144.50
Tyran	144.00	144.50
Tyran	144.00	144.50
Tyran	144.00	144.50
Tyran	144.00	144.50
Tyran	144.00	144.50
Tyran	144.00	144.50
Tyran	144.00	144.50

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND  
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Reservoir	1916	1917
Tyran	144.00	144.50
Tyran	144.00	144.50
Tyran	144.00	144.50
Tyran	144.00	144.50
Tyran	144.00	144.50
Tyran	144.00	144.50
Tyran	144.00	144.50
Tyran	144.00	144.50
Tyran	144.00	144.50
Tyran	144.00	144.50

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District  
in millions and decimals of gallons during the month  
of May, 1917.

Consumption	1916	1917
Estimated	131.00	112.57 M. gallons
Actual	131.00	112.57 M. gallons
Head per day	16.3	15.8

Services to houses in the Rider Main District  
disconnected from Rider Main and a supply given  
by public street fountains only during May  
in both years, 1916 and 1917.

## KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Reservoir	1916	1917
Kowloon	144.00	144.50
Kowloon	144.00	144.50
Kowloon	144.00	144.50
Kowloon	144.00	144.50
Kowloon	144.00	144.50
Kowloon	144.00	144.50
Kowloon	144.00	144.50
Kowloon	144.00	144.50
Kowloon	144.00	144.50
Kowloon	144.00	144.50

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and  
decimals of gallons during the month of May, 1917.

Consumption	1916	1917
Estimated	131.00	112.57 M. gallons
Actual	131.00	112.57 M. gallons
Head per day	16.3	15.8

The Government Analyst's reports show that the  
water is of excellent quality.

## W. CHATHAM.

Public Works Department, Water Authority

## THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Just arrived, Fresh assorted  
American Sweets & Fry's  
Chocolates.

## THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

## Universal Providers.

The Largest Modern Department  
Store in the East.

Airiest, Cleanest and Coolest  
in every Respect.

With Elevators to every floor

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE MESOPOTAMIAN MUDDLE.

London, June 24.

The Report of the Mesopotamia Commission, constituting another historic war document, was issued to-day as a blue book. It comprises 100 pages and deals comprehensively with the operations from the origin through the various stages of the advance to Bagdad and incidental happenings, and examines at length the questions which have given rise to public criticism.

The main report, embodying the findings, conclusions and recommendations, is signed by all the Commissioners except Commander Houghton, M.C., who presented a dissentient report.

The Commissioners find that the expedition was a justifiable military enterprise but the division of responsibility between the India Office and the Indian Government in connection therewith was unworkable and the scope of the expedition's objective was never sufficiently defined in advance. The report criticises the Commander-in-Chief's or his representative failures periodically to visit Mesopotamia. The advance towards Bagdad in October, 1915, was an offensive movement based on political and military miscalculations. It was attempted with tired and insufficient forces and inadequate preparation resulted in the Kut disaster. The weighty share of responsibility for the untoward advance lies with Sir John Nixon, whose confident optimism was the main cause of the decision. Others responsible in order of sequence were the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Beauchamp Duff, the Military Secretary of the India Office, General Sir E. G. Barrow, Mr. Austin Chamberlain and the War Committee of the Cabinet. The Commission point out that the last two are responsible as political heads, who cannot secure complete immunity through adopting their expert subordinates' wrong advice. The general armament and equipment were quite insufficient to meet the needs. The whole system of commissariat was badly organised during the period of Indian Government responsibility and, though there was no general breakdown, the India authorities bestowed meagre attention and liberal treatment to the expedition's wants during 1914-15. The supply of reinforcements was also insufficient. In connection with the advance on Bagdad and the Kut relief operations the Indian military authorities insufficiently realised from the first the paramount importance of river and railway transport in Mesopotamia. Their responsibility was grave. General Sir John Nixon was responsible for recommending the 1915 advances with insufficient transport and equipment. The transport shortage at the beginning of 1916 rendered the Kut relief operations fatal.

Dealing with the medical provision the Commissioners declare that this was insufficient from the beginning and ultimately resulted in a lamentable breakdown after the battles of 1915-1916 and most lamentable and severe suffering. The Commissioners find that Surgeon General Hathaway showed unfitness for his office. Lord Hardinge was generally responsible by virtue of his position. The Commissioners, proceed: More severe censure must be passed upon the Commander-in-Chief in India, who not only failed to closely superintend the adequacy of medical provision but, until the Viceroy's superior authority forced him, declined to take notice of rumours which were true. The Commission in apportioning the blame to the Indian Government for inefficiency in the management of the Mesopotamian campaign, recognise its anxieties in other quarters. The Commissioners declare that notwithstanding the period of reverses, the success of the campaign as a whole has been remarkable and assert that in the many parts of the world in which the Allies have been engaged no more substantial results or more solid victories have been achieved than in Mesopotamia.

The final conclusion seriously censures the Indian Government for the lack of knowledge and foresight shown in the inadequacy of its preparations and lack of readiness to recognise the supply deficiencies.

## THE WESTERN FRONT.

## Important Operations Near Lens.

London, June 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters telegraphing last night says the fighting continued throughout the day in the neighbourhood of Lens where the Germans continue to yield ground under the British pressure. We carried the village of La Coulotte and established the line well beyond in the direction of Lievin. The Germans carried out much destructive and obstructive work there and they are fast reducing Lens to a vast mass of rubble but nevertheless there are no definite indications of the enemy's immediate intention to abandon the town notwithstanding his uncomfortable and costly tenure. He is believed to have established new defensive positions in the ruined streets and there are perfect nests of machine guns everywhere. Meanwhile we are steadily extending our "crab's claws" formation around the environs of this mining venture. Further south our operation this morning beyond the Hindenburg line near Fontaine-lez-Croisilles is reported to have been completely successful and has considerably improved our position over a front of about a thousand yards. We took a good batch of prisoners and machine guns and thus we are continuing our policy of ceaselessly worrying the Hun's striking him here and there so that he never knows where the next blow will fall.

## Huge Enemy Losses.

London, June 26.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says it is known that between 90 and 100 enemy divisions have been withdrawn from the battle since the beginning of the British and French April offensive. At a safe calculation they have suffered 250,000 casualties. There are 155 German divisions now in France compared with 147 in April.

## German Fear of the British.

Paris, June 26.

"Le Gaulois" estimates that 51 German divisions oppose the British on a front of 140 kilometres, 102 divisions face the French on a front of 670 kilometres. Thus the Germans are twice as strong against the British.

## A Successful British Thrust.

London, June 27.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We gained all our objectives in last night's operation to the north-west of Fontaine-lez-Croisilles. Our losses were slight. Two strong counter-attacks were driven off. We extended our gains to the south-west of Lens and captured positions astride the Souchez river on a two miles front for a depth of a thousand yards. We occupied the village of La Coulotte. We brought down two and drove down three German aeroplanes. One of ours is missing.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

## ENEMY INTRIGUE IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

## What the Propaganda Costs.

London, June 26.

In connection with German intrigue in Norway, the finds comprised some rolls of twist tobacco and bundles of cigarettes all containing pulverised carbide, which ruins all machinery. This discovery and the report that Germany intends to demand something like an apology for the opening of the official mail by which the discovery was made has created strong resentment in Norway.

Meanwhile French newspapers are again calling attention to the immense German propaganda in neutral countries on which she is spending over £2,000,000 monthly in Spain alone and altogether £16,000,000 yearly.

## Official Implication.

Christiania, June 26.

The newspapers state that von Rautenfeld possessed a German courier passport, while his luggage was lead-sealed, bore a German Foreign Office stamp and was addressed to the German Legation whose couriers have been abusing the immunity of their luggage from inspection since February.

The Legation made no attempt to disavow the courier or the contents of his luggage and refused to send a representative when the police opened the trunk.

## OUR AERIAL DEFENCES.

London, June 26.

In his speech regarding reprisals, in the House of Lords, Lord Derby said the Government had given the military authorities an absolutely free hand in the use of their aircraft in order to best secure for us military success. Everything possible was being done at present to secure the defence of the country against aircraft and there was the closest co-operation between the army and the navy.

Referring to the question of warning of air-raids Lord Derby stated that the conference of naval, military and civil authorities to-day had unanimously agreed that the giving of warning might do more harm than good.

## INTERESTING MARRIAGE.

Lugano, June 26.

Lord Abinger to-day marries Madame De Serigny, who as Madame Steinheil was the central figure of the sensational trial at Paris in 1908.

## HONOUR FOR THE PREMIER.

London, June 26.

Mr. Lloyd George receives the Freedom of the City of Glasgow on Friday.

## WAR PRISONERS CONFERENCE.

## The Points for Discussion.

London, June 26.

The following questions will be discussed by The Hague War Prisoners Delegation.—The resumption and extension of repatriation of combatant and civilian prisoners under the existing agreements; the transfer of combatant prisoners to neutral countries in addition to Switzerland; internment of civilian prisoners in neutral countries; more expeditious and satisfactory delivery of prisoners' parcels; punishment of prisoners; reprisals on prisoners and delays and failures in reporting the capture of prisoners.

## Reason for the Conference.

London, June 27.

Reuter learns that the Anglo-German War Prisoners Conference at The Hague was decided on with a view to avoiding the delays inseparable from correspondence through intermediaries and the consequent hardships to prisoners whom it was desired to benefit.

## KING GEORGE VISITS THE FLEET.

London, June 26.

H.M. the King having just concluded a second war visit to the Grand Fleet, accompanied by H.R.H. Prince Albert, commented on the great expansion and improvements of the past year to the Fleet.

His Majesty embarked on a light cruiser, escorted by destroyers, at a certain port, reaching the Fleet during a terrific thunderstorm. He dined on the flagship and made a two hours' tour of every part of the flagship. He witnessed wireless work and practice with the large and small guns. He remarked upon the new white canvas head gear of the gun crews giving them a monk-like appearance, which are a protection from the guns' back-flash, and also the gas masks and improved organisation in the treatment of the wounded.

## VOTES FOR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

London, June 27.

The House of Commons rejected by 141 votes to 71 an amendment to the Electoral Reform Bill disfranchising conscientious objectors after Sir G. Cave had declared that its adoption would wreck the measure.

## STRENGTHENING THE RUMANIAN ARMY.

Jassy, June 26.

Many contingents of Rumanians from Transylvania and Bukovina whom General Brusiloff took prisoner last year have enrolled in the Rumanian Army and taken the oath of fidelity to the King of Rumania amid stirring scenes.

## M. HOFFMAN'S SUCCESSOR.

Bern, June 26.

M. Gustav Ador, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, has been elected to the Swiss Federal Council in place of M. Hoffman.

## AMERICAN HOMES.

## The Progress of a Domestic Entente.

It has taken a world's war to do it, but it is done.

At last the Englishwoman is Americanised, in the very best sense. She is realising that her great-grandmother was simply a slave-driver living in unhealthy conditions, with a deaf ear and a closed eye to labour-saving. Years ago the slaves freed themselves, and the English woman was left, surrounded by freed servants and few labour-saving appliances. The more advanced English woman got what appliances there were, but her freed servants, with the blood of their great-grandmothers in them, refused to use them, and the position became tense.

In the States, it was rumoured, there were all kinds of wonderful apparatus—yes, yes; but Mary wouldn't even use a carpet-sweeper. After many years, Mary did use a carpet-sweeper, and liked it, but then came horrid gossip about an electric cleaner. That was simply silly to think of, and probably both expensive and dangerous, so the cleaner was not pursued, and some of the most wonderful labour-savers in the world took years to push their way into even a limited market here.

When we came back from a summer in America before the war I was full of tales of labour-savers. Seven women friends lunched with me shortly after, and I talked eagerly of mops and rails of boiling water for kitchen floors, in lieu of our usual back-breaking arrangements, of a window polisher on a stick with a swivel, of a parquet mop, of a fireless cooker, and of a dish and silver washing machine; to me the ideal of after-meals comfort. My guests were frankly bored; these odd things might be satisfactory over there; the seven Contrary Marys of my friends had their own ideas about kitchen floors, and people's windows were cleaned by contract.

But now, now that women are doing and doing well a great deal of their own work, they have turned their clever brains to the problem of ease, efficiency and speed. There is a slightly oily duster on the market that removes rust and polishes at the same time. "Me for the duster," as her sister in the States would say; the electric cleaner runs over carpets with never an electrocution in its career, and with a mop and pail even the front steps lose their terror. Five years ago the demonstrator of any labour-saving device in any big London shop had an unhappy life; women were either contemptuous or seemed to think they were watching a free conjuring show. I once heard a woman say as she saw a painful dust and dirt vanish into the maw of an "absorber," I think it was called: "Yes, but there must be something special about that dirt." But they are on better terms with their audiences now. Lately, a demonstrator was praising her specially, an amazing vegetable peeler and cutter it was. "I asked my brother's wife to come and have a look at it when it first came out," she said. "She came and bought one, and she says she wouldn't be without it for anything. And you know what sisters-in-law are."

But these doubting Thomases have gone, and before the world is a year older I dare swear we shall be able to buy easily a dishwasher whose praises I chant daily. It will take some time before the average Englishwoman will be able to do without servants and to entertain as brilliantly as an American, but we are on the right road. These neat little plate-stands, one beside the host, the other beside the hostess, on which all plates are piled after every course, need a certain education to manipulate; it is not every house that has, or can have, an electric cooker in an elegant kitchen next door to the dining-room. The little cupboard on wheels containing tins of every kind of dry grocery, that you move to the kitchen table before beginning to cook, is not popular here yet.

## GERMAN DYE DEAL.

## Interesting Summary Court Claim.

At the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompers, Faisne Judge, a claim was made by the Hip Sing Firm, merchants, of 6, Bird Street, for \$730 against the Tsai On firm, of 275, Queen's Road Central. The plaintiffs claimed the sum as being balance due for goods sold and delivered; \$880 being the agreed price of one case of "Boy and Butterfly" brand of scarlet dye, less \$150 deposited by the defendants.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. A. M. Preston defended.

It was stated by Mr. Shenton that the dye was a German dye and sometime ago his firm bought two cases from a firm called the Tai Hing Knitting Factory. On May 16, a representative of the defendant firm called and spoke about the purchase of one of these cases, and it was agreed that the plaintiffs should sell one of the cases for \$4.40 per tin, there being 200 tins in a case. Delivery was given, and the price was paid. On the same day, the defendants said they wanted to buy the second tin, but could not pay for it then. It was decided that they should take delivery and pay for the case by May 20, making a deposit of \$150. On this date, negotiations took place and the result was that the case was delivered to the defendants, the foki making the delivery being told to wait for the money until the men came who had the key of the safe. He waited from 5.30 to 9.00 p.m. and then went back and reported to his employers his failure to get the money. The return of the goods was requested, but this was refused and a man was sent to the Police Station and a detective came down and witnessed the demand for the money or the goods, both being refused. The defendants still had the cases and had not paid for them.

Mr. Shenton went on to state that he believed the defence would be that the dye was not up to quality, but that was not stated at the time. Two samples of a dye had been sent to Mr. Dovey, the Government Analyst, but he could not say whether they were samples of the same dye as the plaintiff sold. At any rate, Mr. Dovey's report stated that they were pure.

Evidence was then given. The hearing was adjourned until Tuesday.

We still cling to white tablecloths and table napkins like young sheets, and most of us have never heard of a dining-room table with a glass top. We are rather shy of owning that we wash our blouses and our babies' things ourselves, and an electric iron in our bedrooms, with a dinky little ironing table, is still novel. But we are deeply interested in the American woman's home life; we know now of her determination, since help was so hard to find, and so troublesome to keep, to be her own help, and we have learnt of the clever architects who built the houses over there, with that ideal in view. In the future we shall have fewer carpets, less furniture, far fewer ornaments and many more cupboards and contrivances. Knives that don't need cleaning, silver that needs no polishing because it has been washed in literally boiling water, and stairs without carpets or rods are a big weight off a house.

I foresee when building begins again a strenuous time for English architects. During their enforced leisure they would do well to concentrate on dinner-lifts, dust-shoots, speaking-tubes, rounded corners, cupboards, pantries, electric contrivances, and other aids to simplicity; and if they could patent some inventions that their own wives have suggested, or at any rate approved of, it would be an excellent thing for their professional reputation. The Americanised Englishwoman knows more to-day than she did three years ago—"A. A. A." in the *Daily Chronicle*.

## NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

## Letter from Former Hongkong Policeman.

News has been received this week from the front this week, from a former member of the Detective Staff of the Hongkong Police Force, Corpl. L. F. Lane, who writes from France under date of May 15. He is attached to the 4th Company Chinese Labour Corps and was formerly in a Guards Regiment. He says:—"It is rather a long time since I wrote to anyone in Hongkong, but I have been so much on the move of late that it was difficult to find time to write to anyone. I had one letter written during a spare half-hour in the trenches, but when I returned from my dug-out one fine morning, found it caved in by a shell and the letter and sundry parts of my equipment are there yet. We were expecting the retreat to come some time before it actually did, and when our battalion was in the line the Intelligence crowd got plenty to do every night in trying to find out was going on in the Germans' lines. We were always in the same place of front and finally got so familiar with No Man's Land that we mooched across it every night with our rifles across our shoulders and our hands in our pockets. We stood looking over the Germans' wire like cows looking into a turnip field. It was dirty, cold and miserable work, and we never did anything more wonderful than to chase an enemy wiring party back home. Our artillery did some great work there, the shells making about fifty Germans run out into the open from an advanced post one day, we picked quite a few off with our rifles at about 200 yards. To give them their due, they carried out the retreat very well, and I think our attack was well-arranged, too, for we made considerable advance with very little loss. We got to the second line on March 16 and on the 17th of "Ould Ireland" we had chased him from that bit of country. I was in charge of my company's scouts, and we had a No. 1 time on our own, sending back occasional messages to the company. A couple went up into a booby trench, and one or two were wounded, but nothing really serious occurred. The Germans never came in for so much cursing before or since as when our crowd got across and found hundreds of empty bottles and jars—never a one with a drop in it. We collected quite a lot of souvenirs which were all turned over to our C.O. to put in some kind of a Guards' Museum. When we got back we were put to work building roads and railways and worked very hard for some weeks.

My name was taken sometime previous in connection with the Chinese Labour Corps, and the next thing I knew I was chased out of the battalion along with King, of the Singapore Police, and sent to join this job. The Chinese are all from the North, but some of the interpreters who had come aboard at Hongkong gave me a lot of news about the place. You will be surprised to hear that Inspector Lawrence, of the Naval Yard Police, was sent here from the Canadian Highlanders and is Sergeant Major in his Company. He is anxious to be remembered to all his friends in Hongkong. The remainder of the European staff are nearly all men who have been in China and there are about fifteen of us to a company of 500 Chinese. Your humble is at the old trade again—Provost Corporal with ten Chinese coolies. I am making proper Guardsmen of them, and they don't drink Congee on duty like my 'chap' 'chais' used to."

The writer concluded by sending his best wishes to all his friends in Hongkong.

## Clergy and the War.

At the Missionary Conference at Newcastle, the Archbishop of Armagh said he had two sons and 10 nephews in the service. Two of the nephews had been killed. There was not a clergyman in his diocese who had a son of military age who was not in the Army or Navy.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## Proposed Extension of the Kogyo Ginko.

The Japanese financial authorities have decided that the Nippon Kogyo Ginko shall take up the business of financing shipping interests without any special bank, as recently demanded, being established for the purpose. As the result of this decision, it has now been further decided to increase the capital of the semi-official bank from ¥17,500,000 to ¥20,000,000. In addition to the new undertaking in the interests of the shipping trade, the operations of the bank are to be generally extended, especially along the lines of giving cheap financial facilities to industrial interests in cities and towns all over the country (this latter function in the provinces being performed by the Nippon Gihyokyo Bank). The new enterprises of the Kogyo Ginko are to assume practical shape on their being formally approved at a regular general meeting of shareholders to be held next month.

## Financing the Allies.

The United States, in lending \$100,000,000 a month to the Allies will, it is presumed (says the London Daily News), but pay herself for goods and materials sold to her. To Great Britain, however, it means that the financing of the Allies has been removed from our shoulders, and the burden placed upon the States. The operation implies a tremendous reduction in our needs to borrow. To put it briefly, our outlay in the last financial year was about \$2,200,000,000, of which it is estimated \$500,000,000 was on behalf of our Allies. If these advances are eliminated we have an outlay of \$1,700,000,000, of which the United States share to relieve us of our own expenditure in the States of the extent of \$480,000,000. This leaves a total of \$1,220,000,000, of which \$800,000,000 should be provided by revenue, as the average last year amounted to \$73,000,000. The balance left would thus be about \$420,000,000, which, if these figures prove to be correct, would be the sum the British Treasury would have to borrow to meet its needs. Last year the net borrowing was \$1,225,000,000, so it can be seen that our Treasury will be saved of raising quite \$1,000,000,000 if this agreement turns out to be exactly on the lines indicated by the cable.

## May Rubber Outputs.

	lb.
Sumatra	30,000
Java	70,000
Sumatra	133,800
Java	27,800
Sumatra	19,447
Java	42,206
Sumatra	15,200
Java	16,580
Sumatra	9,328
Java	13,875
Sumatra	38,709
Java	38,597
Sumatra	64,000
Java	18,594
Sumatra	7,187
Java	12,290
Sumatra	10,330
Java	10,330
Sumatra	45,547
Java	31,500
Sumatra	51,125
Java	3,198
Sumatra	25,000
Java	17,042
Sumatra	12,437
Java	4,500
Sumatra	10,000
Java	15,700
Sumatra	9,528
Java	12,358
Sumatra	25,717
Java	11,154
Sumatra	17,428
Java	16,211
Sumatra	45,860
Java	17,400
Sumatra	7,157
Java	17,552
Sumatra	12,000
Java	28,000
Sumatra	70,000
Java	5,418
Sumatra	57,700

## GEN. SMUTS' VISION.

## A Commonwealth of Nations.

General Smuts, in a remarkable speech made at a dinner given in his honor by members of both Houses of Parliament last month, expressed the hope that in the peace negotiations the British Government would bear in mind not only Central Europe, but the whole of the British Empire.

General Smuts, in his reply to the toast of his health, proposed by Lord French, said our Commonwealth, peculiarly situated, scattered over the whole world, was dependent for its very existence on world-wide communications, which must be maintained, or that Commonwealth would go to pieces. During the last thirty years they saw what had happened. Everywhere on our communications Germany had settled down. Everywhere on those communications, over the whole globe, they found here a little German colony, and the day would have come when our whole Empire would have been in very great jeopardy from our lines of communication being cut.

Now the whole world outside Europe had been cleared of the enemy (Germans). Germany had been swept from all the seas, and we had been almost providentially brought to this position, that once more we could consider the problem of our future as a whole. He hoped that when the time came for settlement we should bear not only Central Europe in mind, but the whole British Empire. (Cheers.) So far as he was concerned, he did not wish this Empire to have fought in vain. We had not fought for material gain, we had fought for territory, we had fought for security in the future. That was the geographical question, but there remained the very difficult question of future constitutional relations and readjustment within the British Empire itself.

We were not an Empire in the sense in which Germany was an empire—we were a system of nations. There were enormous problems facing our so-called Dominions—nations almost sovereign, almost independent; and he preferred to call this group, a British Commonwealth of nations rather than an Empire. No political ideas we had evolved in the past, no nomenclature would apply to this world comprised within the British Empire; no name which we had found hitherto had been sufficient, and any man who might discover a real and a proper name for this vast system of entities would be doing a service, not only to this country but to constitutional theory.

How were we going to provide for our future government? There was only one solution, and that was supplied by our past traditions—traditions of freedom, of self-government, and of the fullest development. There were two potent factors that we must rely upon for the future. The first was our hereditary Kingship. "You cannot make a Republic of this country," proceeded the speaker. "You cannot make a Republic of the British Commonwealth of nations, because you would have to elect a President, not only here in these islands, but all over the British Empire, in India, and in the Dominions, a President who would be representative of all these people; and here I say you would be facing a absolutely insoluble problem. Let us be thankful for mercies."

"We have a kingship here which is really not very different from an hereditary Republic. I should not be surprised if the time came when our royal prince, instead of getting their consorts from princelings in Europe, will come over and seek their consorts in the outlying portions of the Empire." (Laughter and cheers.) After commenting on the present system of Imperial conferences as not being a complete success, General Smuts suggested that there should be called together the most important rulers of the Empire, say, once a year, to discuss matters which concerned all parts of our Empire. We really needed a meeting like that in order to lay down a common policy and to determine the true Orientation of our common

## AMERICAN SUBMARINES.

## Filipinos to be Trained.

Following a conference with Admiral Knight, says the Manila Bulletin, Governor General Harrison has announced that plans are under way for the instruction and training of classes of Filipino students in the operation of submarines and torpedo boat destroyers. Officers of the Navy are to be detailed to co-operate with the educational authorities of the insular Government for the purpose of outlining the courses of study, to give necessary lectures and to take charge of the practical training.

It is planned to have the students spend a part of their time on the destroyers and submarines at the naval base at Cavite and to give them practical training from the beginning in the mechanics and operation of these vessels. It has not yet been determined whether the mechanical engineering students of the college of engineering of the University of the Philippines or the students of the nautical school will provide the better material for beginning these classes, but it is stated that the practical training will consist at first very largely of mechanical labour with the machinery of the vessels and that it will take some years of study before the students can hope to occupy positions of command. It is therefore quite probable that more attention will be paid in the beginning to mechanical ability and mechanical training than to previous technical training. In any event, Mr. Roxas, Acting Secretary of Public Instruction, who is now developing the final plans, is endeavouring to complete arrangements so that the classes may begin on July 1.

This is the first opportunity offered to the Filipino people to develop a body of young men who may sometime manage these special types of war vessels which have been found so effective for defensive purposes, and moreover, types of vessels which might be within reach of the Philippine Navy, either independently or as auxiliary to that of the United States, in the near future.

Imperial policy. Some such method of procedure as he had suggested would lead to very important results and very great changes. In the Overseas Dominions they did not understand diplomatic finesse, and if our foreign policy was going to rest not only upon our Cabinet here, but finally on the whole British Empire, that policy would have to be a simpler policy, a more intelligible policy, a policy which in the end would lead to less friction and to greater safety.

At the same time nobody would dispute the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament—they would always look upon the Imperial Government as the senior partner in the concern. But the Imperial policy would always be subject to the principles laid down from time to time at such a meeting as he had suggested. This would lead to greater publicity. Nations in future would want to know more about foreign affairs. The hereditary Kingship and Common Council at the head of affairs, it might be said, would not be sufficient to keep the whole system together. With that he did not agree. (Cheers.)

If the line he had sketched were correct, there would be a greater League of the Nations in the future, and if we were true to our old traditions, we should be able to exercise a far greater and a far more beneficial influence on the history of mankind than we had ever done before. He prayed we might have clearness of vision and purpose, and strength of soul, for strength of soul in the coming days would be even more necessary than strength of arm. It would depend largely upon us whether in the present struggle the great prize was achieved, or whether the world would be once more plunged into disaster. The prize was within our grasp if we had strength of soul to see the thing through without fainting. (Loud cheers.)

## TORPEDOED TROOPSHIP.

## Arcadian Survivors' Narratives.

A Southern Port—Survivors of the crew of the Arcadian reached this port this morning (May 16). The vessel, as already announced by the Admiralty, was torpedoed by an enemy submarine in the Eastern Mediterranean on April 15. She had a large number of troops on board, with a crew of about 200, and she went down in five minutes. Those who lost their lives include 19 officers, 214 other ranks, ten naval ratings, 24 crew, and two civilians.

The Arcadian belonged to the R.M.S.P. Co., and had been exclusively employed by them on pleasure cruises, having in the course of her many journeys visited on several occasions the neighbourhood in which the liner sank her. With a tonnage of nearly 9,000 tons, and one long uninterrupted promenade deck from the stem to the stern, she had proved herself an exceedingly useful troopship. Her long saloon was given over to the troops, and it was there that she was struck by the torpedo, so that some of the soldiers must have been killed by the explosion.

"It happened at ten minutes to six on the evening of Sunday, April 15," said a member of the crew. "The sea was perfectly calm and smooth. Having finished boat drill most of us turned below again for tea. My pals and I were just about halfway through our tea when we were thrown violently forward."

"Well, we all rushed up on deck, and there was a scramble. You could have seen with half an eye that the Arcadian was not long for this world. Some of the lifeboats were useless, having been smashed, but we managed to get four away. There must have been nearly 70 in one of them."

"Later," whilst the patrol boat was trying to save the men in the water, the submarine fired two torpedoes at her. Both of them missed their mark, but only very narrowly. The submarine suddenly appeared among a number of men who were struggling for their lives, and I honestly believe that she used these men as a shield, because she knew the patrol boat could not fire without endangering the lives of our own men. But the submarine did not stay long. Meanwhile the patrol boat had maintained her full speed, and had launched three of her lifeboats without in any way slackening down. It was the finest bit of work I have ever seen, and the captain and the crew deserve the highest commendation for the great gallantry they displayed in saving so many lives."

The Arcadian gave her final plunge at 5.55, and disappeared entirely from view. A very large proportion of the engine-room and stokehold staff went down with the ship, and the butchers' and cooks' department also suffered severely, their quarters being blown away.

A Titanic survivor, named Thersall, came through his second shipwreck untouched, and he tells a remarkable story concerning the entry.

"I saw him, rifle to shoulder, peering the deck before the occurrence, but when the vessel was torpedoed he was blown, rifle and all, into the sea. The troopship was also blown out of the ship, and a lot of men were injured by falling pieces of wood, &c. Of course, there was no time for anything in the nature of discipline. On the Titanic one had plenty of time to leave the ship but with the Arcadian she was gone before we fully realised what had happened. I think we were very lucky to get any of our boats away—but had we delayed another half a minute all the lot of them would have been sucked under."

"It was quite a different experience from that of the Titanic," he said. "In the Atlantic the cold water was almost enough to kill you; this time it was warm and calm, and gave us a chance. Some of the men remained in the water for two or three hours, and they were little the worse for it, although they had had quite enough."

Another survivor of the Titanic, W. G. Earl, is reported among the missing.

## HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

## S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

## OFFICIAL PRICES.

## BANKS.

## MARINE INSURANCES.

## FIRE INSURANCES.

## SHIPPING.

## REFINERIES.

## MINING.

## DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &amp;C.

## LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

## COTTON MILLS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## CORRECTED TO MONDAY THURSDAY JUNE 28, 1917.

## BENJAMIN &amp; POTTS.

## Share and General Brokers.

## Princes Building.

## Tel. address: Broker.

## EXCHANGE.

## SELLING.

## BUYING.

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

## DISCOUNT PER \$100:

## Chinese...20 cts. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

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## BANKS.

## BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

## HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

## INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

## For 3 Months 3% per annum.

## For 6 Months 4% per annum.

## For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

## LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

## Capital (1/4 Paid up) ...Francs 45,000,000.

## President—Andre Berthelot.

## General Manager—A. J. Fernotte.

## HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

## BRANCHES IN PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN and HONGKONG.

## BANKERS.

## In FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

## In LONDON: London County &amp; Westminster Bank, Ltd.

## In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

## Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

## Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

## Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

## M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

## HONGKONG BRANCH: 5, Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2552.

## Hongkong, 14th May, 1917.

## NOTICES.

## PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

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PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

**GEO. P. LAMMERT.**  
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on  
**FRIDAY, the 29th. JUNE, 1917.**

commencing at 10.30 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

Without reserve. (Liquidation Account).  
**A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.**

Comprising:—  
Double brass & brass mounted iron bedsteads, tapestry covered easy chairs & couches, teak writing tables, Japanese lacquered screens, Cherry-wood couch, silk embroidered pictures, water colours, toilet sets, bronze ornaments, ivory carvings, cut-glass, silver & electro-plated ware, cutlery, etc., etc.

**Also**  
A Selection of Canton, Black-wood Ware comprising:—Couches, chairs, flower stands, stools, cane stands, tables, etc., etc.

**And**  
3 Folding pieces.  
On view from Wednesday, the 27th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
**GEO. P. LAMMERT.**  
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on  
**FRIDAY, the 29th June, 1917.**

commencing at 10.30 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

Without reserve. (Liquidation Account).  
**A Large Quantity of Chinese and Japanese Curios, Bronzes, Silver-ware and Electro plate.**

On view from Wednesday the 27th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
**GEO. P. LAMMERT.**  
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on  
**TUESDAY, the 3rd July, 1917.**

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

**290 Bags Trocas Shell.**  
Now on view.  
Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
**GEO. P. LAMMERT.**  
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jensen & Co., in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (NOON) on TUESDAY the 3rd day of July, 1917, at his sales rooms, Duddell Street.

**THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY** situate at The Peak, Hongkong and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The property consists of:—  
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1896. The Annual Crown Rent is \$35.40.

The further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grit, Solicitors for the Liquidators or to the undersigned.

**GEO. P. LAMMERT.**  
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

**MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS**  
1917 Overland Touring Cars,  
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.  
**GEO. P. LAMMERT,**  
Duddell Street,  
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON  
**MONDAY**

the 13th day of August, 1917, at 3 p.m. at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria Hongkong Viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION B OF MARINE LOT NO. 101.

together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April, 1856.

Area in respect of Section A of Marine Lot No. 101—445 Sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$34.45.

Area in respect of Section B of Marine Lot No. 101—675 Sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to  
**JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,**

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong. Solicitors for the Liquidators of THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK, or to

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, The Auctioneers, Hongkong, 9th May, 1917.

NOTICES.

**HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE.

OWING to the greatly increased cost of manufacture it has been decided to raise the price of Ice to 1 1/2 cents per lb. as from the 1st July next.

**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1917.

**MASSAGE.**  
**MR. HONDA.**

Trained male Masseuse. Ten years experience. Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.

**WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES IF PREFERRED.**  
NO. 202, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

**CAST IRON RAINWATER PIPES AND FITTINGS.**  
**FRANK SMITH & CO.**  
6, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.  
TEL. 2090. HONGKONG.

LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)  
Enables readers throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London & its suburbs, the directory contains lists of

**EXPORT MERCHANTS** with the Goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply;

**STEAMSHIP LINES** arranged under the ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

**PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES** of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns & industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger advertisements from £2.  
**THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.**  
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

NOTICES.

**DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA, E.C.**

NOTICE.

At a Special Meeting of the District Grand Lodge of South China, held at the Masonic Hall, Zealand St. on SATURDAY 23rd inst., in celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the first assembly of the Grand Lodge of England, which was commemorated, on that day, throughout the Empire, a collection was made in aid of the Hongkong War Charities Fund. Freemasons not present at the meeting who wish to subscribe may, until July 7th, send donations to W. J. TITCHER, Esq., who will be glad to receive contributions however small.

By Command of the D.D. G.M. Hongkong, 27th June, 1917

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership formerly subsisting between the undersigned and MR. POON WAN KOCK carrying on business under the style or firm name of Union Trading Company in the Colony of Hongkong and elsewhere has been dissolved as from the 3rd December 1916 so far as concerns the said MR. POON WAN KOCK, who retired from the said firm on that date.

Dated Hongkong 27th June, 1917.  
(Sd.) S. M. CHURN,  
(Sd.) C. HONKEY.

S.S. "CHIYO MARU."

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of two boilers salvaged from the wreck of this steamer.

Particulars and terms of tenders can be obtained on application to the undersigned.  
**GILMAN & CO., LTD.**  
Agents.

The London Salvage Association, Hongkong, 23rd June, 1917.

**HIMROD'S**  
Gives Instant Relief  
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, OR COMMON COUGH, you will find in this famous remedy a powerful power that is simply CURE FOR ASTHMA

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS  
**Mitsui Bussan Kaisha**  
Telephone, 200 & 125.

POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post:—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coins and articles consisting partly of or containing gold: All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases: Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs in regard to parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Monday, the 2nd July, being a General Holiday, the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 a.m.

There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes.

The Money Office will be entirely closed.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.  
Cai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.  
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.  
Shantou, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.  
Aberdeen, Aulau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and San Yee.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.  
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.  
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.  
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.  
Nansau and Sammel.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.  
Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.  
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.  
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.  
Shek Ki.—Week days, 9.3 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.  
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.  
Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Chak Hin, Stag Hotel, from Macao.  
Hayata c/o Mitsui, from Taipei.  
Hokeshun, from Taipei.  
Hutchins Capt. Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.  
Kwang Peng Senz, from Bangkok.  
Luong Sin Sam, 126 Wanchai Road, from Haiphong.  
Neiron, from Vancouver.  
Ossorio, Niguel, Hongkong Hotel, from Manila.  
Sui Hong Tai, from Macao.  
Taygantin University, from Singapore.  
Tung Le Wah, from Manila.  
Tinkim, c/o Hongtai, from Tainan.

J. M. BECK,  
Superintendent,

Hongkong, June 21, 1917.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 28th at 11.30—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased slightly over Formosa and along the south-east coast of China. It has increased slightly in other districts.

A depression, which at present appears to be shallow, is central between Frates and the Pescadores.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.17 inch. Total since January 1st, 27.41 inches, against an average of 37.93 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District Forecast.

Hongkong to Gap Rock.—Light, variable winds, fair.

Formosa Channel.—The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between H.K. and Lamoo.—The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.—The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

June 28, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Direction. Force. Weather.

Vietnam 6a. 29.60 72 51 0 r

Kamuro 6a. 29.60 72 51 0 r

Bakodai 6a. 29.60 72 51 0 r

Tokio 6a. 29.60 72 51 0 r

Kobe 6a. 29.60 72 51 0 r

Kanagawa 6a. 29.60 72 51 0 r

Yokohama 6a. 29.60 72 51 0 r

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ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Friday, 29th June, 1917.

Pathe Colour Feature:

"HANDS FROM THE SHADOW."

(IN 3 PARTS).

11th Series of

"WHO'S GUILTY?"

(The Lost Paradise).

PATHE'S AMERICAN GAZETTE.

THE GREAT WAR.

"LONESOME LUKE" Comedy.

Keystone Comedy.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Coolest Theatre in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT! "THE POINTSMAN'S DAUGHTER." (Drama.)

"MAMA IS ASLEEP." (Comedy in 2 parts.)

"THE IRON CLAW."

11th and 12th Episodes. (2 parts each.)

Prices Cts. 30 Cts. 20 & 10 Cents.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

27th, 28th & 29th JUNE.

Showing—Two Thrilling Dramas:

"A RACE FOR THE RUBIES."

In 3 Parts.

"THE LEGACY."

In 2 Parts.

Also Comedies.

EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT IS BAND NIGHT.

NOTICES.

G. R. G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

**THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.**

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

**THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.**  
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

**FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS**  
Sufferers from GOUT, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, BURNS, SCALDS, SORES, ETC., are invited to try the NEW FRENCH REMEDY, known as "THERAPION," which has cured thousands of sufferers from the above ailments.

**THERAPION**  
The remedy for the above ailments. It is a French Preparation, and is the only one of its kind. It is sold in all the principal Pharmacies and Chemists.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George W. Gade Barnett at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Hong Kong.

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, CANNED FRUITS AND SOY MANUFACTURES. Factory at Yuenai.

OFFICE: No. 35, Des Vœux Road. Telephone: No. 177 & "K" 11.

WE are the leading Manufacturers of this class of Goods. Our Fruit Cakes are all fresh and of the first quality. Our Syrup is prepared from the quality of Sugar. We give our attention to the business and make arrangements.